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UNTIL NEXT SUMMER.

ETHEL LYNN BEERS.

Fold up the robes which the summer has kiss'd,
Lay them away, they will not be missed;
Crumple the furbelows, fleecy and light;
Crush down the gossamer floating and white;
Fold them up softly, sweet maiden, to-day,
For the sunshine of summer has melted away.

The roses and lilies, so fair and so frail,
Have gone from the garden and died in the vale,
And pansies and gentian and sweet mignonette,
With the tears of October are drooping and wet;
So, fair little maiden, the light tissues fold
Ere the sun of November shines whitely and cold.

Yet dream not to wear them again, as to-day,
When the weeds of the year crush the blossoms of May;
For ah! the gay bodice may clasp in the breast
A heart full of sorrow and weary unrest;
And sombre-hued sack-cloth the spirit may shroud,
While the form bears the colors it flaunted unbowed.

So folding thy vesture to lay out of sight,
With sweet-smelling posies, with heart bounding light,
Yet fold in a prayer for the strength you may need—
A prayer which He grants to the storm-beaten reed
For strength in its weakness—a stay evermore
Until winters and summers on earth shall be o'er.

High Protection Produces "Trusts."

[New York Herald.]

No sooner had the tariff trustees fixed the "protection," as they thought, high enough to give the textile barons, the iron and wool barons and the barons furnishing tombstones and other productions full control of the home market, when the latter got together and formed "trusts" and "combines" to keep up prices to the limit of the tariff and to keep down production. This closed factories and threw thousands of laborers out of employment, bringing on disastrous strikes, too, because, having dictated to everybody else, the barons naturally dictated to labor, reducing it lower and lower, until to work was starvation almost equal to idleness. Thus "trusts" were the direct and positive offspring of the high protective tariff, Mr. Blaine to the contrary notwithstanding. But then Mr. Blaine and his monopolistic friends dictated the tariff as it now stands, and for him to decry it would be worse than that peculiar London fishmonger who cried "Stinking fish!" With coal protected came the coal "combine" which makes many a poor man shiver in winter. New Yorkers appreciate the benefits of this coal combination, because the stock speculating crew controlling it makes a "coal famine" here about twice a year—always when the poor rather than rich will suffer. In fact, all these "trusts" and combinations came into existence as a natural sequence to the extreme tariff. They have "cornered" about everything, including sugar, lumber, fish, marble, firearms and ammunition, chemicals used in textile dying and bleaching &c. Even flour is threatened. Here is a list of a few trusts, giving percentage of protection, amount guaranteed on every $100 by the tariff, and the amount of labor in each $100 of product. The percentages have been carefully verified:—

	Per Cent. Protection.	Tariff Guarantee.	Labor. Per $100.
Tin trust	32	$24	$21
General iron trust	45	33	25
Bessemer steel trust	84	46	9
Soap trust	26	19	8
Linseed oil trust	54	35	5
Envelope trust	25	20	11
Cordage trust	25	20	12
Paper bag trust	35	26	15
Salt trust	50	33	25
Crockery trust	56	36	40
General steel trust	45	33	29
Plough steel trust	45	33	29
Nail trust	45	33	22
Copper trust	24	22	22
Zinc trust	52	28	25
Lead trust	74	43	65
Glass trust	55	36	45
Rubber shoe trust	23	20	24

Taking the average labor as $24 in every $100 and adding ocean and land carriage and express on foreign goods, and it will be seen the trusts have in protection and tariff guarantee about one hundred per cent. over and above the entire cost in labor. In popular parlance, there are "no flies" on the trust manipulators. They have the inside track every time, and the average workingman and the average consumer must pay, pay and pay. They first arranged the tariff, then they arranged the prices the people must pay for the necessities of life, from a bushel of coal and the blanket needed to keep them warm in the winter, to the shroud in which the dead are enwrapped.

No, no, Mr. Blaine. Your friends the trust monopolists cannot be called the workingman's friends any more than you can claim to be an honest taxpayer and yet have about forty trunks and packages of goods passed through the New York Custom House without paying duty on your many purchases of "pauper labor" products! You believe in a high tariff for everybody excepting James G. Blaine, just as the trust barons demand free trade in labor, because that puts money in their pockets and takes it out of the pockets of the "average workingman."

POOLING THE FARMERS.

Everybody has heard, *ad nauseam*, of the "home market" which Messrs. Delano & Ammidown and others of the wool clique promised the American farmer. If he would declare for a high protective tariff on wool he should have a market at his door for all his produce. The farmer since 1861 has sustained the textile frauds, but he has not been furnished the promised home market, at this little table of exports shows:—

	Corn. Bushels.	Wheat. Bushels.
1789 to 1860—71 years,	149,905,645	80,771,520
1860 to 1870—10 years,	100,611,081	220,115,995
1870 to 1880—10 years,	536,434,697	667,435,801
1887—1 year,	40,307,252	101,971,949

How is this for an argument? "Ah!" say the "cliquers," "but we have kept up prices and given the farmers more money."

Oh! no. The records of the United States government contradict you. Prices have steadily declined for farm produce since the abolition of the low tariff. These averages, per bushel, for corn and wheat tell the tale:—

	Corn.	Wheat.
1850 to 1860—10 years	72.8	$1 36
1860 to 1870—10 years	81.6	1 34
1870 to 1880—10 years	59.9	1 24
1887—1 year	47.9	89

Now, prices in Liverpool and London are higher by twenty-five to forty per cent. on wheat and corn than they are here. Queer way of benefiting the American farmer, isn't it? If the "home market" were established, according to promise, prices ought to be higher here than abroad. But they are not. Here, then, is something for the farmer to think about. He is compelled to buy everything he needs in a highly protected home market and sell the products of his farm and of his labor in free trade foreign markets—always at a disadvantage. The Mills bill comes to the farmer's relief, and immediately the barons and lords rush to him and say:—"Oh, you musn't accept any relief. That will ruin you and it will ruin labor, and—and—we shall not be able to continue our robbery of the nation."

It is not free trade, but fair trade, that Mr. Cleveland recommends; trade that will benefit every man in the whole community, and at the same time decrease the robbery of the "barons," who have been stealing and keeping all the plunder to themselves. The workingmen must "down" the thieves, however, before they themselves can reap the just rewards of their labor. And this means the death of Mr. Blaine's G. O. P.

A Grave Clerical Error.

[N. Y. World.]

WASHINGTON, August, 22, 1888.—Another diabolical attempt to wreck the Treasury surplus was discovered at the State Department to-day. The River and Harbor bill, which the President did not sign, was supposed to appropriate $22,277,000. With this sum even the greenback party could carry on its Presidential campaign but instead of being $22,000,000, the items are found to foot up over $47,000,000. This enormous increase is intended solely for Mr. Blaine't State and the hone of Congressman Reed, and this excites the gravest suspicion as to how it happened. It bears all the marks of a deliberate conspiracy on the part of the republican Senators to wreck the Treasury and further justify delay in reporting a tariff bill.

The item which adds $25,000,000 to the already enormous sum of $22,000,000 is for the benefit of the harbor at Black Cove, Portland harbor, Me. The amount intended w as $25.000, but the law says twenty-five *thousand thousand* dollars. That is precisely the way the bill was enrolled and signed by speaker Carlisle and President (pro tem) Ingalls, and it will have to stand that way.

* * * * * * *

Senator Allison fears that if an attempt was made now to amend the River and Harbor bill the democratic house would insist on reducing the bill to one-half of what was originally intended, and that would upset his table of figures. As he had already ingeniously succeeded in reducing the surplus to $12,000,000, upon the allegation that the bill only gave $22,000,000, it is evident that there will be according to this way of getting at the figures, a deficit this year of over $13,000,000. This is a terrible condition of things, and will warrant the Senate Finance Committee in protecting all the trusts in the country by a carefully prepared tariff bill.

To be sure the Secretary of War will never allow more than $25.000 to be spent on Black Cove, but that will not make any difference to the republican Senators in the manipulation of the figures. The mistake is good enough for the purpose of trying to throw discredit upon the honest aims of the administration and show that the surplus is a democratic myth. All this makes the democratic statesmen very sad to think their political enemies have succeeded in taking away all excuse for cutting down the revenues.

The democrats, however, are determined to be revenged. The spectacle of the chairman of one committee assailing another chairman was witnessed to-day in the House, when Mr. Sayres insisted that the Senate amendments to the Army bill should not be concurred in, and the chairman of the Military Committee had to retire to get more facts to support his bill. Mr. Burnes, of the regular Appropriation Committee, also will defeat the intended appropriation for the French spoliation claims, and the republican scarecrow will probably frighten the House into injecting the allowance of the amounts.

Poor Shells.

A good story of Paskievitch, father of Princess Volkonsky, and grandfather of the charming Princess Kourakine: During the siege of Warsaw he had ordered a certain Polish battery to be silenced by his own artillery, and became perfectly wild with rage on observing that the artillery fire produced no appreciable effect. Galloping to the battery, he asked: "What idiot is in charge here?" "I, sir," answered an officer. "Then down you go to the ranks this very day," said Paskievitch; "you don't begin to know your trade; your shells do not explode." "I know they don't," answered the captain; "for the best of all reasons, that they can't explode." "That's a lie;" said the prince. "It is! See for yourself then," replied the officer, coolly picking up a shell from the pile and lighting the fuse, and holding it up between him and the marshal. The marshal tranquilly crossed his arms and watched till the fuse sputtered and went out. "There, sir," said the artilleryman, triumphantly, as he threw the shell on the ground. "You were right after all," growled the marshal, and rode away to another point of the line, but at night the captain received at his tent the cross of St. Vladmir for bravery in the field.

When a man tells a laboring man that a tariff tax—for a tariff is nothing but a tax—which taxes him in the price he pays for everything he wears, from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet, is a good thing for him, I answer that is an absurdity. What man ever got rich by having his hard earnings taken out of his pocket by taxation?—*From Thurman's Upper Sandusky Speech.*

To take rust out of steel rub the steel with sweet oil; in a day or two rub with finely powdered unslacked lime until the rust all disappears, then oil again, roll in woolen and put in a dry place, especially if it be table cutlery.

A Danish Wedding.

The number of invitations vary according to the means of the bride's parents; but there are seldom less than fifty assembled, and often as many as 150, old and young. A day or two before the wedding the various guests send their gifts, not to the bride, but her parents, consisting generally of contributions toward the expected feast, and beyond participating in much revelry and good cheer the bride and bridegroom do not personally benefit. One friend contributes, say, eight pounds of golden butter piled high on a platter fringed with greenery; another a score or two of eggs or some chickens. A lamb, joints of beef, or a small cask of fine old October brew, follow in quick succession; and in this way the parents frequently receive more provender than can be consumed at the festivity, and their sole expense consists in the hiring of plates and dishes from the nearest stores in the town where the farmer sells his grain and buys his wife's groceries and ribbons. For months before the wedding the bride with her mother and sisters have been hard at work at the loom, spinning and weaving all the linen for the person, as well as for the house; which store, together with a couple of young horses, a couple of cows, and a pair of sheep, invariably forms a part of her marriage portion. Bridal ornaments are not heirlooms as in Norway. The Danish peasant girl wears a simple crown of myrtle with her national costume—varying with the district, but always charming—and pots of myrtle are carefully cherished by girlish hands through the long winters in anticipation of the 'great event. Her sole heirloom is the great oaken dower chest, heavily clamped and often finely carved, that holds her goodly store of linen. At 11 o'clock on the wedding morning all the guests meet at the house of the bride, driving up in carts and when she is ready, the long procession starts for the church, headed by two outriders, who are the "best men." Next follows a cart containing the band, three or four brass instruments, and that standing dish, the village fiddler. After them comes the cart containing the bride alone, both parents remaining at home to put the fluishing touches to the festive board already spread. Behind the bride comes the bridegroom, also alone; driven by a karle. He sits in the middle of his vehicle in all the conscious glory of a new tall hat and vast cloak with many capes, worn even in the summer time, much as the Lord Mayor wears his robes, as lending a dignity suitable to the solemnity and as a mark of distinction. Near the church children strew flowers, as well as near the bride's old home, where there is also an archway draped with flags, Returning from church the bride and bridegroom sit together, the band preceding them heralding their approach with a *fanfare*.

Fight for Life.

[Palatka (Fla.) Herald.]

Last Friday afternoon four boys, aged between 12 and 16 years, crossed the river to Hart's Point and proceeded to take a bath. This is quite a favorite place for them to splash about, and every day large numbers go bathing on that point.

On the day mentioned all went well until a twelve foot alligator suddenly rose up within ten feet of them and began splashing the water with his tail. Tom Johnson, the largest boys made a desperate effort to gain the shore, but was overtaken when within ten feet of it by the alligator, who caught him by the foot and was dragging Tom into deep water again. The other three boys were naturally very much frightened. John Dodie, who happened to take in the situation all at once, proceeded to render his companion in trouble assistance. John struck out and dove under the water, coming up within two feet of the struggling boy, when he jumped on the back of the sayrian, stuck both fingers in its eyes, when the alligator let the boy's foot loose.

In the meantime the other two boys had reached shore. John, who still had the alligator under his control by blinding it, then got Tom Johnson to lead the sandien to the shore, which was successfull done. Two hunters who were on the shore saw the trouble, and when at close range emptied two rifle balls into the alligator's side, causing instant death. The boy who had been poking his fingers into the eyes of the alligator then got off, and was highly commended by those on shore for his act of bravery. The boy John, who was bitten by the alligator, was not badly hurt, and is now out on the street.

Natives living around the ever-glades of Florida never fear an alligator if they can get a finger in each of his eyes. By that means it becomes as helpless as an infant, and can be led around at will like a lamb. But never take your fingers out unless he is killed, for then your danger would be even worse.

It is very seldom that people in these waters are molested in this way, for generally an alligator will run off from a party in bathing.

Don't Do It, Girls.

It is very common at the present day for young ladies to accept presents from gentlemen not related to them, or likely to become so—in fact mere acquaintances. With no partiality for old customs merely because they *are* old customs, we confess to an admiration for that feminine delicacy which shrinks from accepting favors from chance acquaintances of the day or hour. That all young men have not the true feelings of gentlemen, our young ladies need not be told; nor, that those most lavish with their presents are often as little able to afford it as they are able to refrain from boasting that these presents have been accepted, when among their young male acquaintances. The cheek of many a young and innocent but unguarded girl would crimson with mortification could she hear the remarks often made on this subject among young men. *Don't do it, girls;* don't accept presents from a gentleman unless he is an accepted suitor, a relative, or some old, well known friend of the family, who has proved his claim to be good for such an evidence of your faith in him.

"This may be "old fashioned" advice, and yet you may live to thank us for it.

For celery to be used after New Year's, Mr. Falconer says, in Garden and Forest, the rows should be only three feet apart, because the late crop should not be earthed up except to "handle" it, before it is packed in trenches to keep through the winter.

EDICATION'S A WONDERFUL THING.

[From Puck.]

"So, John, you're done with the college,
And are back on the farm once more,
With your head as full of l'arning
As a gnarly apple of core.
It's cost a heap to learn you all—
To cipher and figure and speak,
And it's different work a-hoeing corn
From digging in Latin and Greek.
So is it law, or is it pills
You choose for your occupation?
Or, better still! come, settle down,
And accept a D. D.'s station."

"Well, dad; I have thought of the law,
But they say it's all overdone;
As for pills, why every one knows
It's the hardest work under the sun.
A parson's robe would never fit
On a man that is built like me;
For how would it look on the best short-stop
That plays in the B. B. C.?
So I'm engaged at two thousand a year,
And signed the papers, too,
To stand behind the bagand catch
For the club from Kalamazoo."

"Two thousand a year!" The old man stares;
It makes his head to sing,
And he just has sense to mutter aloud,
"Edication's a wonderful thing!"

The Bagging Problem.

[Wilmington Messenger.]

The matter of bagging for our cotton has been an important and serious matter for discussion at the meeting of the State Farmers' Alliance of North Carolina, and according to our Raleigh correspondent the Alliance has adopted a resolution "denouncing the cotton bagging trust, and deciding to 'cover cottou with cotton'—in other words to use low grades of cotton in making bagging." Apropos of this subject, it may be interesting for our farmers and those of the other cotton States, to learn that Mr. J. D. Stanley, of Eastover, Richland county, S. C., has just put up machinery to manufacture bagging from ordinary pine straw or needles, as a substitute for jute bagging. He will also manufacture matting from pine straw fibre. This Mr. Stanley, by the way, is said to be the inventor of the process for extracting firnolinie oil, or pine oil from pine wood, a substance which has become so valuable in many ways. He is proprietor of an extensive creosoting establishment at Eastover, and is doing a large business in this line under the corporate name of the Stanley Manufacturing Company.

Heretofore it has been supposed that it was too expensive a process to manufacture bagging from pine fibre, but it is to be hoped that Mr. Stanley will solve the economic problem in this connection and meet with the most abundant success. At all events the experiment will be watched with the keenest interest, inasmuch as its success will make our great pine forests another immense source of wealth to the South.

A Tidal Wave of Enthusiasm for Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 27.—Reports from all parts of the country show that the President's message on the fisheries question has invoked an enthusiasm that promises to sweep over the land like a tidal wave. The feeling in New York before his message was about even; now it is reported at 100 to 30 on Clevelandl Such States as Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Michigan, Illinois, and Iowa that have heretofore been regarded as certain for Harrison are put down as doubtful, and there are lots of Democrats in this city who would be willing to take an even bet on all of them. An ex-member of the Indiana Legislature informed me to-day that he had heard from the best authority that the chairman of the State Committee there, after a careful canvass of the State, was of opinion that if the election were to come off now Indiana would give a majority of twelve thousand for Cleveland and Thurman.

Champion of the People's Rights.

[From the Dunn Signboard.]

There are some things that our people may forget which should live in their memories forever. In 1867 the Hon. D. G. Fowle, who was one of our Superior Court Judges, resigned his position rather than obey the behests of a military satrap who was undertaking to subordinate the civil authority to the military power of the land. Our people should not forget the man who in those dark days was the champion of their rights.

Do the people remember that in 1872, when 19 of the best men of Averasboro Township were hauled to Raleigh under the Civil Rights Bill, then D. G. Fowle volunteered to defend them without reward or the hope of reward. These acts of his stamps him as the champion of the people's rights. and he who fails to appreciate them is unworthy to enjoy the benefits of Judge Fowle's gallant defense of North Carolina manhood.

The Joint Discussion.

There will be a joint discussion of the campaign between Hon. Daniel G. Fowle and Hon. Oliver H. Dockery, Democratic an Republican candidates for Governor, at the following times and places:

Asheboro, Friday, Aug. 31.
Siler, Chatham county, Saturday, Sept. 1.
Reidsville, Friday, Sept. 7.
Walnut Cove, Stokes Co. Monday, Sept. 10.
Mt. Airy, Tuesday, Sept. 11.
Elkin, Wednesday, Sept. 12.
Yadkinsville, Thursday, Sept. 13.
Winston, Friday, Sept. 14.
Lexington, Saturday, Sept. 15.
Mocksville, Monday, Sept. 17.
Hickory, Tuesday Sept. 18.
Lenoir, Wednesday, Sept. 19.
Morganton, Thursday, Sept. 20.
Marion, Friday, Sept. 21.
Meoresville, Irdell Co., Saturday, Sept. 22.

The local committees will please advertise these appointments by handbills and otherwise.

SPIER WHITAKER,
Ch'm'n Dem. State Ex. Com.

This is a sort of topsy turvy world. No one seems to be satisfied. One man is struggling to get justice and another is flying from it.

JAPAN'S VOLCANOES.

A Terrible Fate for More Than Five Hundred People.

[Cor. N. Y. Herald.]

YOKOHAMA, July 23.—About 8 o'clock on the morning of the 15th inst. there was a terrible volcanic eruption on Mount Bandai, in the province of Inawashiro, one of the northern and hilly provinces. Over five hundred people were buried alive and one thousand wounded.

On Sunday morning, the 15th inst., about 8 o'clock, there were three successive earthquakes in the neighborhood of Mount Bandai, the first of which was slight, the second rather severer and the third was quite heavy. While this third earthquake was going on there came tremendous noises three times in rapid succession, as if hundreds of thunderbolts were striking overhead. In that instant the Small Bandai—for there is the so-called Big Bandai as well—lost its upper portions, and at the same time a mass of black cloud curled up to the sky. In another second the cloud was broken up into fragments and began to fall, making for a short while the broad day as dark as midnight. Minute lava and ashes then began to fall, soon covering the ground six inches deep. At the same moment two streams of boiling mud, presumably burned stones and rocks, were thrown up from the fiery peak, which filled up valleys in the vicinity and newly formed many a hill over them. The area of ground thus covered with the boiling mud is now roughly estimated at fifteen miles square, burying everything underneath, including nearly every living thing. Many villages, with all their inhabitants, were entirely crushed under the liquid lava, and several others were partly destroyed. Near by the volcanic peak there used to stand three small hot spring hamlets, and there were here about one hundred and fifty visitors for health or pleasure. Their exact number will probably never be known, as all were destroyed and buried.

According to the statements of the survivors with whom I talked and the concurring testimony of the people who live in the district for miles around the mountain, on the morning of Sunday, the 15th of this month, rumblings were heard and earth tremblings were felt in the neighborhood of the mountain. The first disturbance noticed occurred about 7 o'clock and was followed by three earthquake shocks at intervals of ten minutes, when there occurred a loud explosion, which the people compare to the report of thousands of cannon discharged simultaneously, accompanied by another terrible earthquake shock, which so frightened the people that they attempted to fly.

A DREADFUL SCENE.

Reaching their doors, they saw a thick, black smoke arising from the principal peak of Bandaisan, and at once they found themselves enveloped in the darkness of night and groping in a shower of fine black dust and suffocating sulphurous dust. The earth was shaking and trembling and undulating like the waves of the sea, so that even standing was impossible, and the miserable creatures fell down, or, thrown down, endeavored to crawl on their hands and knees in an agonizing effort to save themselves. As soon as the darkness gave way to light and the unhappy people, now crazed with fear, were able to walk upright, the earth tremors having ceased sufficiently, they fled down the valley in a shower of dust and ashes, some of them being killed or wounded by falling rocks from the volcano as they fled.

The keeper of the tea house at Yamagata, eight miles to the south, told me that the sight was simply appalling, and baffled all attempts at description. The people came running from the district of the mountain and some from places miles away, many of them naked and bleeding, all wearing the expression of helplessness, of despair and agony which only nature's phenomena can create in the minds of men. At 10 o'clock a. m. the eruption was at its height, and by 4 o'clock in the afternoon it was finished.

THE LOSS OF LIFE.

The number of people who lost their lives by the disaster was, according to the official statement given me at the government relief station at Inawashiro, 518, the bodies of seventy of whom had been found, while forty-one persons had been injured and were then in the hospital at Inawashiro.

Many scientific people have been dispatched to the Bandai by the government and by scientific societies, and their investigations will probably give us fuller details of the eruption. Also a large number of policemen are now working to rescue the living, if there are any, and to recover the bodies of the dead. Already many bodies have been recovered. Most of them are sadly disfigured and all of them recovered have been found entirely naked.

Subscriptions have been started everywhere for the relief of the suffering people and money is flowing in.

The volcano still continues active and now and then makes a thundering noise, throwing up lava and stones, to the terror of the visitors.

A Witty Physician.

[St. Louis Republic.]

There is a great and celebrated physician who invariably prescribes for his patients one dish and one glass of wine. The other evening he chanced to find himself dining with a patient on one hand and a staunch teetotaler on the other. The patient, who through many weary weeks had followed the dreary curriculum of a dish and a glass, watched his physician to see in what manner he dined, and was highly incensed to find that the doctor ate and drank heartily of everything that came before him. At last he burst forth:

"Well, sir, you certainly do not practice what you preach. Why, you have eaten of everything on the menu."

"Yes, yes," said the doctor testily, "but what is a man to do who runs about all day and comes home at night with twenty or forty letters to answer? He must have a bottle of champagne."

Here the teetotaler burst in angrily, saying:

"But doctor, do you mean to tell me that a man is better able to answer twenty or forty letters when he has had a bottle of champagne?"

"No," said the doctor, "but when he has had a bottle of champagne he does not care a d—n whether they are answered or not."

The First College Observatory in the United States.

[From "The Nation," published in London and New York.]

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, August 6, 1888.

To the Editor of the Nation:

SIR:—Prof. Loomis states, in his 'Progress of Astronomy' (edition of 1850, p. 162) that the first attempt to establish a college observatory in the United States was made by Prof. Albert Hopkins of Williams College, Massachusetts. This is an error; and it is repeated in the Nation of July 12, 1888, in the intruduction to your abstract of Prof. Safford's address on "Fifty Years of American Astronomy." Your article states that the William College Observatory was erected in 1838. Seven years before, an "attempt" had been made at the University of North Carolina by Dr. Joseph Caldwell, who was then President, and had been for a long time Professor of Mathematics. This was probably the first attempt made in this country, and will you not allow me space for a brief account of it?

In 1824, Rev. Dr. Caldwell was sent to Europe to buy books and apparatus for the University of N. C. Among the instruments he purchased in London were a meridian transit instrument and a zenith telescope made by Simms, a refracting telescope by Dollond, an astronomical clock by Molyneux, a sextant by Wilkinson, a reflecting circle by Harris, and a Hadley's quadrant. These instruments were used in the University buildings until 1831, when they were placed in an observatory which had just been built for them. The building was of brick and stone, about twenty feet square and twenty-five feet high. A column of masonry rose through the centre to furnish stable foundations for the instruments. The flat roof contained a wide slit which continued for some distance down the walls and afforded a range of 180° for the transit. This slit was covered by a wooden frame-work which could be moved by rope and windlass.

Observations were made at this place by President Caldwell, Prof. Elisha Mitchell and Prof. James Phillips. But the observations were continued only a few years. The construction of the building was very imperfect. The flat roof was so troublesome that the instruments were removed soon after Dr. Caldwell's death in 1835, and the building was partially destroyed by fire in 1838. It was never restored. President Swain, who succeeded Dr. Caldwell, afterwards carried away the bricks and used them in building a kitchen. This is still in use. The ruins of the observatory are yet plainly visible on a hill just outside the campus.

The records of these observations have, in some way, been lost; whether during "Reconstruction days," when the University was closed for several years and troops quartered in the buildings, or before, no one seems to know.

Dr. Caldwell's attempt to establish this observatory deserves record. His instruments were small, but the equipment was entirely sufficient for an excellent beginning. Accurate and valuable work could have been done with it. There would have been something lasting done, and this might have grown into one of the best college observatories in the country, if Dr. Caldwell's successors had possessed his zeal and taste for astronomy. But the University was poor, the public was indifferent, and there was too much to struggle against—the opportunity was lost.

There are persons now living in Chapel Hill, whose authority is unquestioned, who were often in this observatory and saw the instruments in place. Among them is Rev. Dr. Charles Phillips, who, as a child, frequently attended his father, Dr. James Phillips, while making observations, and to whom I am indebted for the above facts.

During the civil war a novel use was found for the telescope, when some of Sherman's stroops passed through Chapel Hill. The instrument had been lying unused for a number of years, on an upper shelf in one of the lecture rooms, and looked harmless enough not to attract anybody's attention. Two of the professors thought it would be a good place to hide their watches. The dusty object-glass was removed and the watches carefully concealed within the tube. But some of the soldiers must have been enthusiasts in astronomy. At any rate they loved gold watches, and the unlucky professors had to apply to the officers of the regiment to have their watches returned!

JAMES L. LOVE,
Associate Professor of Mathematics, at N. C. University.

Type of Women that Breed Fugitives Bank Cashiers.

[Buffalo Courier.]

"Where did the new tea-kettle come from?" inquired an East Side man who recently found his cook-stove unexpectedly adorned. "I made a trade with a tin peddler for your old trousers," replied the prudent little house-wife. "How much to boot?" "Not a penny." "Nonsense! Those trousers were as full of holes as a lace curtain and not worth ten cents for rags, while the kettle would be cheap at sixty cents." "I got the kettle for the trousers all the same," persisted the little woman. "I saw the peddler coming, and while he was dickering with the neighbors I slipped that old brass medal you got at the photographers' convention into the trousers' Of course the peddler gave your garment a careful examination, and in so doing felt the medal in the pocket. I kept my eye on him so that he did not dare to take it out. He thought it was a silver dollar sure, and when I said, 'Now, no nonsense; give me that tea-kettle for the trousers or hand them back and begone,' it would have done your heart good to see how promptly he accepted the first condition."

The Ku-Klux of the North.

[From the Boston Globe.]

Fresh reports of the atrocious cruelties of the White Caps come every few days from Indiana. These barbarous night riders, whipping women by the light of the moon, so that they die from the effects of the lashing, are a disgrace to any State calling itself civilized. If such fiendish performances occurred in Alabama or Georgia we should hear some fine Republican howling about Southern lawlessness. But the White Caps are the product of Benjamin Harrison's State. All the same, it is time they were suppressed with a strong hand.

The Tariff.

But what is a tariff—to begin with?

A tariff is a schedule or table of taxes or customs levied by a government on the merchandise that comes into its ports from foreign countries, or that goes out from its ports to other countries. To collect these taxes, custom houses, as they are called, are established at every port, and at other points along the coast watch is kept that goods be not landed without payment of the required duties or taxes.

Tariffs may be divided into three classes, viz.: Tariff for revenue, protective and prohibitory tariffs.

What is a tariff for revenue, or low tariff, as it is generally called?

A tariff for revenue, strictly speaking, or low tariff, as it is generally called, is one arranged with a view to raising revenue and to distribute as equally as possible the burdens of taxation without regard to any other consideration. Practically, however, there will never be such a tariff, "pure and simple," strictly speaking, as in all tariffs there must in the nature of things be more or less "discrimination," and the moment "discrimination" begins the tariff becomes more or less "protective."

And what is a protective tariff?

A strictly protective tariff is one that has its duties so arranged as not to prevent importation of foreign goods, and consequent competition between home and foreign manufacturers, the object of it being to give the home manufacturer the advantage over his foreign competitor to the amount of the duty.

And what is a prohibitory tariff?

A prohibitory tariff goes a step farther and discards entirely all thought of revenue, being a system of import duties or taxes so arranged as to prevent the importation of certain goods or merchandise. This is accomplished by requiring such goods to pay very high duties or taxes for the privilege of entering our markets. The object is by adding the high duty or tax to the cost of manufacture to prevent the foreign manufacturer from coming into our markets, so as to break down competition and give the home manufacturer a free swing to sell at any price he may choose. Competition, as we know, while it increases trade diminishes prices.

Of course, so long as there if a government the people who live under it must be taxed to provide money for its support, and in a great country like ours, containing 60,000,000 of people and covering such a vast extent of territory, a very large sum of money is every year absolutely necessary to pay actual running expenses, even though the government be administered upon the most economical scale. And this being so, a tariff to raise the revenue necessary for the expenses of the government is, and has been, unavoidable. But in selecting the articles for tariff taxation and in fixing the amounts of that taxation the object of Congress should always be to distribute as equally as possible the burdens of taxation, and in the matter of discrimination to favor the necessaries of life rather than its luxuries, and generally, to do the greatest good to the greatest number of our people. How these ends are to be accomplished in detail is a matter for the wise discretion of our Federal legislators. But by no sort of construction can this be said to give Congress the authority to make discriminations or give protection simply for protection's sake, in order to build up manufactures, for instance. If the manufacturers or producers be benefited or "protected" by a tariff, it is manifest that it is done at the expense of the consumer, and to do this violates the mandate which requires Congress in levying a tariff to distribute the burdens of taxation as equally as possible.

It is the policy of the Radical party, however, to enrich the manufacturers of the country at the public expense through the agency of the tariff. That this is contrary to every principle of right and justice is perfectly manifest. If, indeed, the employees of the manufacturers were benefited, the wrong might the better be submitted to, but they are not benefited. "Protection" is for the bosses, while for the "operatives" it is unlimited "free trade."

Fifty years ago the cry was for protection to "infant industries"; now the cry is for protection for protection's sake, and the bigger and stronger and older and more matured and more powerful and more giant-like the industry now is, the more lustily it cries for protection and the more it gets of it. The modern idea is not to distribute the burdens of taxation as equally as possible, but as far as possible to take them from a chosen few, the rich manufacturers, and place them upon the poverty stricken consumers; not to do the greatest good to the greatest number of American people, but to enrich a chosen few, mainly in the Northern section, at the expense of the country at large.

This is the tariff policy of the Radical party and it is entirely in keeping with its policy in the matter of paying off the Federal debt. Everything that party does and everything it leaves undone is for the benefit of Northern money sharks.

As we have said, taxes are necessary, but the less of them the better, especially when Federal tax-gatherers have to go into a State for their collection, and in this case we object to the mode of collection quite as much as to the taxation itself. Like our forefathers, we object to the system for the very reason Mr. Hamilton urged it, that is to say, because it strengthens the power of the Federal government and weakens that of the States, as he said, "by introducing the influence of officers deriving their emoluments from, and consequently interested in supporting the power of Congress."

The New York *World* announces the following contributions to the fund of the National Democratic Committee: Grover Cleveland, $10,000; Chairman Brice and William L. Scott, $20,000 each; Secretaries Whitney and Endicott and Postmaster General Dickinson $10,000 each, and th same amount from Chairman William H. Barnum, Herman Oehlrich, Oliver Payne, and Patrick Kelley—in all $120,000. That will do pretty well for a nucleus.

I have heard in a long political experience a great many attempts to humbug the people, but of all the attempts that ever I have seen or heard, the pretension that a high protective tariff is for the benefit of laboring man is the greatest humbug.—*Judge Thurman at Delaware, Ohio*

OBSERVER.

G. H. HAIGH, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....SEPTEMBER 6, 1888.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

ELECTION, TUESDAY, November 4th.

NATIONAL TICKET,

FOR PRESIDENT:
GROVER CLEVELAND
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
ALLEN G. THURMAN,
OF OHIO.

For Electors—State at Large:
ALFRED M. WADDELL, of New Hanover.
FREDERICK N. STRUDWICK, of Orange.
District Electors:
1st Dist.—GEO. H. BROWN, Jr., of Beaufort.
2nd Dist.—JOHN E. WOODWARD, of Wilson.
3rd Dist.—CHARLES B. AYCOCK, of Wayne.
4th Dist.—EDWARD W. POU, Jr., of Johnston.
5th Dist.—J. H. DOBSON, of Surry.
6th Dist.—SAMUEL J. PEMBERTON, of Stanly.
7th Dist.—LEROY C. CALDWELL, of Iredell.
8th Dist.—THOMAS M. VANCE, of Caldwell.
9th Dist.—W. T. CRAWFORD, of Haywood.

STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Governor:
DANIEL G. FOWLE,
of Wake.
For Lieutenant Governor:
THOMAS M. HOLT,
of Alamance.
For Secretary of State:
WILLIAM L. SAUNDERS,
of New Hanover.
For Treasurer:
DONALD W. BAIN,
of Wake.
For Auditor:
GEORGE W. SANDERLIN,
of Wayne.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction:
SIDNEY M. FINGER,
of Catawba.
For Attorney-General:
THEODORE F. DAVIDSON,
of Buncombe.
For Supreme Court Bench:
Associate Justice, to fill vacancy caused by death of Thos. S. Ashe,
JOSEPH J. DAVIS,
of Franklin.
To serve if Constitutional Amendment is adopted,
JAMES E. SHEPHERD,
of Beaufort.
ALPHONSO C. AVERY,
of Burke.
For Congress—3rd District:
CHARLES W. McCLAMMY,
of Pender.

C. B. AYCOCK IN FAYETTEVILLE.

Mr. C. B, Aycock spoke here on Saturday in the Town Hall, unfortunately the day chosen was the same as that appointed by our Executive for the Townships to hold their primaries, so very few of our farmers were present to hear his grand exposition of the Republican Tariff. Mr. Aycock was introduced in a short, but pleasant speech by Mr. H. L. Cook. He commenced by saying that this was a great country, a wealthy country, and he had no reason to complain of this, but its unequal distribution; and gave as an illustration, the rich railroad king, Jay Gould, whose power over the telegraphic system was so great that at the last election, he for a while held the result in his own hands. He told how Jay Gould with his $250,000,000 had made this vast amount of money in 35 years by the laws passed by the republican party. That if there were in the United States 217 more men equally as rich, that there would be nothing left for the rest of the people. That now since the war taxes had been taken off the banks, railroads and incomes, and that the tax on sugar, salt, clothing and other necessaries remained, that the rich man was not taxed on his income, but the farmer, the mechanic and the poor man suffered; the tax was upon industry, and that the $130,000,000 in the treasury by rights belonged to them. He asked if the manufacturer paid the tax, or does the wholesale or retail merchant. No, the tax was upon the consumer. The man that digs in the ground, the man that drives the nail; he it is that pays the tax. In speaking of the free list, he alluded to the row the republican manufacturers had made, when Quinine was put on the free list. then there were only four manufacturers of the kind the United States, and the price was $4.50 per ounce, now there were twenty factories, and the price $1 per ounce, that it was true that these four factories did not now make as much as before, but that now the twenty men were all prosperous, and giving employment to five times as many people. He asked, who ever heard of a laboring man becoming rich in the manufactories.

The republican party was not only content with the present tariff but were really in favor of a higher. He then turned his attention to Col. Dockery, who as a true republican, was opposed to the Mill's Bill, and at the same time posed as a faithful member of the alliance. He read from the resolutions adopted by the Alliance at Shreveport, La., and proved how inconsistent, how demogogical Col. Dockery is. He said the question was, had Col. Dockery joined the alliance to carry out their principles, or to get the farmers to help him to carry out his, to help him. That their principles were pretty far apart, and that Dockery's legs were short, and he wondered how he could so straddle to stand on each. That Dockery was telling the people that he was a Baptist, and that he (Aycock) also being one, he would say, that he was prostituting his religion to gain votes, that a man who would do that, was unfit to receive the votes of any party. That while Col. Dockery was haranguing against lawyers at Burgaw, that there was upon the same stand, Tom Devereux, a very poor apology, it is true, but nevertheless a lawyer, W. S. O'B. Robinson, a lawyer, and one other. That there were seven lawyers on the radical ticket and four on the Democratic. He then told how Dockery voted for one Harvey Quick, a negro lawyer, against a Mr. Sneed, a white farmer. That it all proved that he was a humbug of the deepest dye. After showing up Dockery to his audience as a demagogue unfit for their votes, as a slanderer of Mrs. Cleveland, one of the best and purest women in the United States; as a man who desired to elect negro superintendents of schools in the eastern counties, and turning the State over to these uneducated people.

He then spoke of the Hon. D. G. Fowle, the Democratic candidate for Governor. He gave his record which stands unspotted, and he appealed to the white men to support him. He said a few days ago he read an article in a paper published by a colored man in Goldsboro, which said that any colored man who voted the Democratic ticket ought to have 39 lashes; it was the negro who drew the color line, not the white men, and he would only ask what penalty should be inflicted on a white man who deserted his color. Mr. Aycock here was compelled to stop on account of the excessive heat, but cries, go on, go on, came from all over the hall; and he read a part of Harrison's record on the whisky tax in 1872, and his action in regard to the strikers, and from Blaine's report when Secretary of State, in regard to the reason why the laborers were paid less in Free Trade England, than in the Protected United States, in which Blaine says, the tariff has nothing to with it, but he was then compelled to close, although his speech was not half through, but short as it was it proved to the audience that he is a noble canvasser, a clear, impressive speaker, who will do much good in this campaign. Our report is necessarily brief, and we leave out many of the facts and figures that showed that the present high tariff, the work of the republicans, was a robber tariff, that kept the poor man poorer.

At night Mr. Aycock spoke to a large audience at Hope Mills.

THE REPUBLICANS AND THE TARIFF.

The Mills Bill has now been before the Republican Senate for some weeks, and we have been promised from day to day that a substitute embodying the republican idea of tariff reform would soon be forthcoming, but time passes and nothing is done. The Mills Bill is not a sweeping measure, it is a conservative, cautious one, and lowers the tariff only five per cent.; it does not go to the length that many democrats desired, and is therefore but a turn in the direction of tax reduction, "a half a loaf was better than no bread," so the Democratic House has given us this, but even this does not meet the views of the republicans Senators, who are in favor of monopolies, trusts, &c., and who, under the pretext of fostering infant industries, are willing to continue the oppressive system which a war tariff imposes. The many are still to be taxed to support the few, the poor must be oppressed that the rich may grow richer and the poor poorer. This is the only inference that can be drawn from their hesitating policy. For twenty-three years the republicans have had control, and during all this period, notwithstanding such leaders of the party as Grant, Garfield and Arthur, have all urged free raw material which the Mills bill proposes, they fail to act. In fact before the people, Blaine has declared for free coal, salt and lumber, as has Senator Hale, and others have done, still the Republican Senate hangs fire, and will do nothing, preferring that their speeches and not their acts may go before the people as their ideas of tariff revision. But the opportunity for them to show their desire to relieve an oppressed people is before them, and their failure to act should be, and will be proof that the republican party is still willing to oppress the laborer and farmer for the benefit of the rich manufacture, and those who desire to join together to form oppressive trusts, like the jute.

Mr. Blaine says these pernicious things *"are largely private affairs with which neither President Cleveland nor any private citizen has any particular right to interfere."* Our farmers will now feel its effects; they will be plundered, and the plunderers are upheld by Mr. Blaine, the great leader, the head and front of the republican party. As these trusts are the outcome of the high protective tariff, which the republican party insists upon burdening the country, how can the people support it, when it places burdens on the weak and upholds the strong. The Democratic platform adopted at St. Louis, declares that "the interests of the people are betrayed when by unnecessary taxation, trusts and combinations are fostered which, while unduly enriching the few that combine, rob the body of our citizens by depriving them of the benefits of natural competition." Thus the Democratic party is for lower taxes against all monied combines and for the good of the people. As an exchange wisely sums it. The Democratic policy is for "Protection for Labor and a tariff for Revenue, but no Tariff for Surplus and no over-production for profits."

SMALL MATTERS.

It may not be always well to say that a matter was a small affair, a spark may cause the destruction of a city; a word spoken may create a breach that is never healed, or as an exchange has it, in speaking of the fishery question, which we can apply to other matters as well. "That the severest wars in history have arisen from small matters. The custody of the holy places led to the Crimean War; a wordy quarrel at a German watering place between an irascible French Envoy and a high tempered Emperor cost France Alsace Lorraine; a contest over a tax worth only fifty thousand dollars to the English exchequer led to the War of Independence, and no process of historical analysis has ever been able to discover how minute were the causes of our Rebellion."

Capt. John A. McPherson for the House.

[For the Observer']

MR. EDITOR:—As only a week will intervene between the issuance of your next paper and the time appointed for holding the County Democratic Convention, it is a matter of the last moment to be looking around for suitable candidates to represent us in the next Legislature. By common consent it seems to be conceded that Mr. W. L. Williams will be the choice of the party for the senatorial nomination in this district, and the choice could not fall upon a better. It is likewise generally admitted that each side of the river will be entitled to a nomination to the lower house. Our friends on the east side have been canvassing for some time back the names of two or three worthy gentlemen, either one of whom would well fit the place.

We on this side, however, have been a little remiss in looking out for a suitable selection to fill the other. It goes without questioning that whoever is so determined on should possess in combination the indispensable prerequisites of availability, qualification and a clean party record. The absence of either might probably insure the defeat of the nominee. Hence it is of the first importance to waive township bias or personal preference, and to unite on that man who combines the three in the highest degree. Many a well contested race is won on the turf by the length of the nose or neck. On the Cumberland track such has generally been the case. It is claimed by competent judges that there will probably be a tie in the next United States Senate. If so, and with Judge Thurman giving the casting vote we have it, as well as the other house and the Executive, and the last probably implies a majority of the Supreme Court before the expiration of Mr. Cleveland's next term of service. All of which, "is a consummation most devoutly to be wished." The loss of a single Democratic Senator would make it impossible. The loss of a single county in State legislative representation might possibly necessitate the last. Let us then resolve that if that grave responsibility should be the lot of any, Cumberland, at least will not have to saddle it. Give us the *right* men, and the danger is infinitesimal.

But the issue is too momentous, the risk too imminent to be trifled with. There are possible candidates who even if nominated might be left by adverse majorities of hundreds. Are we in condition to pay such senseless compliments? Whatever the personpl following of such in immediate locality, t'were well for them to decline the empty honor, if it should be tendered. Good party men and true patriots will not insist upon the tender, if cognizant of the weakness of such. Fortunately there is not such a dearth of material as to competency as to compel us to overlook the two other essentials. There are plenty of good men in the party who could originate good bills and would know how to vote on doubtful measures, and would never side in the interest of monopoly and against the general weal. Permit me to name one of many that could be named, and he is suggested at the instance of numbers of representative men from different parts of the county. I for one will vouch for his competency, his past record and future fidelity, and have faith in his running qualities. A tried soldier he, and such have rarely played the renegade. The impulse which prompted men to carry their lives in their hands through four long years of the bloodiest strife in history in maintenance of a principle, is the best of guarantees that they will never abandon principle for a paltry place, and rarely forsake their color, forswear their manhood or stultify common decency for any consideration possible or imaginable.

A good citizen too since the drums stopped beating, leal to himself and to his race. I allude to Captain John Aleck McPherson, of 71st township. If any surpasses him in the qualities ascribed and especially in the other of availibility, in Heaven's name and that of party fidelity, let him be named, nominated, centered upon and elected. Party solicitude is my excuse for space. In Democratic devotion I am your's fraternally. FARMER.

T. H. Sutton for the Legislature.

[For the Observer.]

MR. EDITOR:—Now that the primaries are over and things are more settled, I desire to bring to the notice of the Democratic Convention soon to assemble, the importance of nominating a strong Legislative ticket, I invite the intelligent, patriotic, reasonable men of the Democratic party of Cumberland county to come and let us reason together, and do that thing which will benefit the party in the coming campaign. I will make no suggestion as to who shall be named as Senator. Nor do I propose to name *both* for the lower house, but I do say one of the nominees should be Thos. H. Sutton, Esq. Do we want an incessant worker in the field? Do we want a strong, popular man, clear-headed canvasser? name one that will better fill the bill than Thos. H. Sutton. For nearly or quite sixteen years since he became a citizen of Cumberland, he has been a zealous worker for the Democratic cause; in each and every campaign in all these long years his clarion voice has been heard battling for the cause of Democracy in the county of his adoption.

In the last canvass, though put upon the ticket, not of his seeking, yet a better if as good a fight was never made by any one before him, as was attested by his majority of nearly six hundred; did he make a good representative? The people said so when, from nearly every voice, there went up words of praise and approbation for his faithful work. I am reminded that a county is judged by the representatives it sends, by what Hon. Donald W. Bain, State Treasurer said to a citizen of Fayetteville only a few days ago. Said Mr. Bain: "While I do not wish to dictate as to your local politics, yet allow me to say that Cumberland will serve her interest well by returning Thos. H. Sutton to the Legislature, and they should send him to the House." As an able, tireless worker, Sutton had no superior in the last nor any other Legislature. While Mr. Sutton is positive and aggressive in nature, yet he is equally frank and honest, and knows no such word as fail in what he undertakes. I believe him to be the strongest and most available man the Democratic Convention can nominate on the 13th of September.

Now I appeal to the reason of the Democratic party in Cumberland, and as we want to make up a ticket that will win take the first important step in that direction by nominating Thos. H Sutton for the House, and it will be the proper thing, as well as a graceful act to nominate him by acclamation.

DEMOCRAT.

TOWNSHIP PRIMARIES.

Quwhiffle Township.

[For the Observer.]

Pursuant to notice by the Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee for Cumberland County, the Democratic voters of Quwhiffle Township met in Convention at Cabin Branch, September 1st, (Saturday). The Convention was called to order by G. W. Graham, Chairman of the Executive Committee for said township, and its object explained, viz: to elect delegates to the County Nominating Convention to be held in Fayetteville on September 13th. A motion to elect said delegates by ballot was agreed to. The following named persons were duly elected, viz: G. W. Graham, J. T. Sinclair, John Blue, S. J. Cameron, M. McLeod, Jr. Alternates—R. A. Gillis, D. McKethan, A. C. Munroe, A. Leslie, L. A. Blue

It was moved and carried that these proceedings be forwarded to the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER for publication.

There was a motion made to instruct our delegates. Said motion was defeated. No other business before the Convention, a motion to adjourn was agreed to.

A. J. BETHUNE, Sec'y.

Cedar Creek Township.

Delegates.—B. M. Smith, D. B. Culbreth, Delphus Jackson, W. W. Autry, Wm. Maxwell, W. H. Melvin, Jonathan Evans, S. F. McDaniel, W. B. Draughon, H. C. Carter and John Averitt. *Alternates.*—W. J. D. Haywood, H. E. Smith, A. J. Bullard, Jeff. Johnson, T. G. Hall, J. McP. Geddie, W. J. Hall, D. W. Bullard, Joe B. Fort, Love Faircloth and M. H. Sessoms.

Black River Primary.

[For the Observer.]

The Democratic voters of Black River Township assembled in primary convention at Rhodes' Mills on Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1888. The Convention was organized by R. J. Baker, who in a short speech explained the object of the meeting, after which Mr. W. J. Smith was elected permanent chairman and P. Hawley, secretary. It was moved and carried that the chair be empowered to appoint a committee of five to select six delegates and six alternates to represent this Township in the County Convention to be held in Fayetteville, on Thursday, the 13th day of September, 1888. The committee of five to select delegates are as follows: Zachariah Taylor, W. J. Pope, Wm. Culbreth, Albert Gainey and W. Doug. Smith. The committee retired for a few minutes' consultation, when they reported the following, who were elected:

Delegates.—W. F. Gainey, C. C. McLellan, W. J. Smith, Roe Gainey, J. A. Wade and J. R. Wood. *Alternates.*—J. L. Phillips, A. J. Amons, J. R. Tew, D. J. L. McIntyre, S. C. Page and W. Strickland.

On motion of Mr. C. C. McLellan, Mr. R. J. Baker, the present incumbent, was nominated by acclamation for constable of Black River Township for the ensuing two years.

On motion, the chair appointed I. W. Taylor, Wm. Culbreth and C. C. McLellan, a committee of invitation to invite Col. A. M. Waddell and C. B. Aycock, Esq., to address the people of Black River and vicinity at some time in the near future.

On motion of Mr. C. C. McLellan, Mr. W. J. Smith was appointed one of the Township Committee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of our estimable friend I. W. Godwin.

There being no other business, the Convention adjourned *sine die.*

W. J. SMITH, Ch'n.

P. HAWLEY, Sec'y.
Journal please copy.

Flea Hill Township.

[For the Observer.]

WADE, N. C., Sept. 1, 1888.

Flea Hill Township held its primary meeting to-day. The meeting was called to order by Cyrus Murphy, Esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee, who made a nice little speech on the interest manifested by the people, for there was the largest turn out I ever saw at Flea Hill at a primary meeting Mr. Murphy then asked the audience how the delegates should be chosen, when almost every one said by ballot. Mr. Murphy then called Dr. E. P. Rose to the chair, who made a cool, level-headed presiding officer, G. A. McDonald, Secretary, and Hector Wade, J. T. G. Autry, Geo. T. Cade and W. H. H. Wade, poll-holders. We then proceeded to ballot, when the following delegates were chosen: W. J. McPhail, Alexander McNeill, Charles Butler, Daniel Beard, Harvey Bunce, W. J. Sessoms, N. G. Wade, Josiah Cook, William Dawson, Wood Bullock and J. D. McCaskill. Everybody seemed to be satisfied with the delegation and the following resolution was adopted by the Democrats of Flea Hill:

Resolved, That we are opposed to continuing any official in office for a longer term than four years or two terms, and our delegates are instructed to use all honorable means to have this resolution passed by the County Convention to assemble in Fayetteville on the 13th inst.

After nominating A. E. McLeason, for the office of Constable, the meeting adjourned.

G. A. MCDONALD, Sec'y.

Township Primary.

[For the Observer.]

BEAVERDAM, Sept. 1, 1888.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. P. P. Hall, Chairman of the Township Executive Committee, who stated the object of the meeting. The meeting then elected Mr. P. P. Hall, Chairman, and Mr. D. E. Beard, Secretary, and then proceeded to elect delegates to the County Convention to be held in Fayetteville, September 13th, which resulted in the election of the following gentlemen: P. P. Hall, Alex. Hales, D. M. Beard and J. M. Cogdale, and Mr. E. P. Jessup, Henry Smith, G. T. Simpson and P. M. Bullard as alternates.

The meeting then adopted a resolution recommending Mr. Morris Hall as a suitable man to represent us in the next Legislature, and that we instruct our delegates to use all honorable means to secure his nomination in the Convention.

The following gentleman were appointed Township Executive Committee: J. M. J ssup, Alex. Hales, Henry Smith, D. M. Beard and P. P. Hall.

Wiley Hall was nominated for Constable.

P. P. HALL, Chairman.

D. E. BEARD, Secretary.

Carver's Creek Township.

[For the Observer]

A meeting of the Democratic voters of Carver's Creek Township was held at Kingsbury, on Saturday, September 1st. The following named delegates were elected to represent said township in the County Convention to be held at Fayetteville, on Thursday, September 13th, at 12 M.:

Delegates—A. McBuie, W. D. Adams, Jos. Ray, George D. Elliot, Wharton J. Green, J. O. Lucas and A. Wicker. *Alternates*—W. B. Ray, D. Collier, H. D. Cameron, Chas. D. Gilmore, D. B. Colvin, H. A. McKay and John R. Buie.

A resolution was unanimously passed instructing our delegates to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of W. L. Williams for the State Senate.

Township Executive Committee elected as follows: A. McBuie, Chairman; A. D. McNeill, Cader Parker, Geo. D. Elliott and W. B. Ray.

It was further resolved that a copy of these proceedings be sent to the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER, with a request for publication.

A. MCBUIE, Chairman.

GEORGE D. ELIOT, Secretary.

Little River Township.

[For the Observer.]

At a meeting of the Democrats of Little River Township held at Smith's Shop, this September 1st, 1888, with J. H. Smith in the Chair, and D. McLauchlin as Secretary, it was ordered that ten delegates be appointed to represent this Township in the County Convention to be held in Fayetteville, September 13th.

The following named gentlemen were chosen, viz: Neill McPhail, J. H. Priest, Daniel McCrummen, J. A. Wright, D. R. Darroch, Duncan McGill, D. McLauchlin, W. M. Gaddie, M. P. Blue and R. D. Patterson. On motion, it was ordered that the chairman be added to the list of delegates.

Moved and seconded that the delegates proceed on their own judgment without instructions.

Ordered that a copy of these proceedings be sent to the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER for publication.

On motion, the Convention then adjourned.

J. H. SMITH, Ch'n.

D. M. MCLAUCHLIN, Sec'y.

Gray's Creek Township

[For the Observer.]

Delegates.—W. E. Smith, Heman Jones, W. C. Alderman, J. T. Tolar, Alex. Pate, W. L. Nunalee, Duncan Davis, A. Gainey, Elias M Davis, Marshall Hall. *Alternates.*—F. N. Mc Millan, James A. Gainey, A. L. Evans, Wm. Alderman, W. M. Harris, H. B. Butler, John O. Davis, D. W. Marsh, Wm. Butler, J. D. Johnson.

Seventy-first Township.

All are delegates.

Renews Her Youth.

Mrs. Phœbe Chesley, Paterson, Clay Co., Iowa, tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is vouched for by the residents of the town: "I am 73 years old; have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and soreness, and am able to do all my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth, and removed completely all disease and pain." Try a bottle, only 50c., at B. E. Sedberry's Drug Store.

Afraid to Face the Music.

The New York *Herald* says the republican platform adopted at Saratoga contains not a single word in favor of protection, not a single denunciation of tariff reform. The conspicuous absences of any opinion upon the one live issue which is to decide the national election is worth noting for its significance. As this cannot be the result of oversight—for Platt, Miller, Hiscock et al. are among the shrewdest tacticians of the time—it is safe to conclude that the Convention regarded the advocacy of higher taxes as a matter to be avoided.

When an expert artillerist in a hot fight fails to bring up his biggest gun, the only one on which he depends to blow the enemy into smithereens, the one which he has exhibited on all dress parade occasions as an instrument of such deadly power that its discharge will instantly decide the fortunes of the day, you do not impeach his good judgment, but you are pretty sure that his powder must be wet or his gun cracked.

The sixty millions of this country have tacitly agreed that the most important question to be settled by popular vote in November is whether they will receive more benefit from the republican theory of still higher taxes or from the democratic theory of lower taxes. Ever since the President sent to Congress that unique tariff message of December 6, 1687, which thrust all other topics aside and demanded the most serious thought of the nation for the discovery of some method by which the dangerous surplus in the treasury might be reduced and the government put on a strong and healthy financial basis, the voters of the Republic from Maine to California—farmers, mechanics, manufacturers, artisans, merchants, recognizing their grave responsibility, have asked for facts, figures and arguments. We have seen one of the finest and most inspiring spectacles, a whole people calmly and quietly discussing a great economic question and doing it without prejudice and irrespective of party pretensions or predictions.

* * * * * * *

The reason for this action is not far to fetch. The farmers throughout the interior of the State are republicans. They are sturdy, level headed, long headed and not easily deceived. Their allegiance to the party is being rudely shaken by the straightforward, open, honest and businesslike administration of Mr. Cleveland. They may have political preferences—they were born in the republican party, are proud of its past achievements and of the historic statesmen who have risen from its ranks—but they are not stone blind, and do not propose to be led into a ditch by any political poodle.

Protection leaves them in the lurch. It may make millionaires out of a picked few, but it has compelled them to put mortgages on lands and houses. They are taxed for timber with which they build a barn, for the nails that hold the shingles on the roofs, for the hammer that drives the nails home, for the hoe, the rake, the hay cart and every implement of a livelihood.

Demagogue and Hypocrite.

[Chatham Record.]

Dockery is as deceitful a hypocrite as he is a contemptible demagogue. He professes great love for the farmers, and tries to excite their prejudices against lawyers. He urges them to vote for him because he is a farmer, and against Judge Fowle because he is a lawyer. Yet in 1884, when a white farmer and a negro lawyer were the candidates ior the Legislature in Richmond county Oliver H. Dockery voted for the negro lawyer.

White men of Chatham, white men of North Carolina, what think ye of this?

Yes, in 1884, the Democratic candidate for the Legislature in the county of Richmond was a highly respected farmer named J. W. Sneed. He was a plain steady, unassuming old farmer who was well thought of by all his neighbors. The Republican candidate was a young negro lawyer named William H. Quick, who had obtained his law license in February, 1884. Now here were two candidates for the votes of the people of Richmond county—one an old steady white farmer and the other a young negro lawyer—and Dockery voted for the negro lawyer.

But this was more than the other Republicans of Richmond could do, for Sneed was elected although Richmond is a Republican county.

Now, when Dockery calls upon the people to vote for him because he is a farmer and against Judge Fowle because he is a lawyer, he ought to be asked why he voted against a white farmer and for a negro lawyer!

Oh! Col. Dockery you ought to be ashamed of yourself, and go home and stay there!

CAUTION.

☞ If there be any Democrats who propose to vote against the amendment increasing the number of Supreme Court Judges, or any who propose not to vote on it at all, let them be sure, nevertheless, to vote for the Democratic candidates, lest it happen that the amendment be carried and Davis, Avery and Shepherd be beaten. The Radicals will vote for the amendment and their nominees. The Democrats must take no risks in this or any other matter on election day.

No matter how you vote on the amendment, be sure you vote for Davis, Avery and Shepherd.

Senator Vance and Hon. G. W. Sanderlin spoke at Thomasville on Saturday, and it is said that they converted Republicans who had been voting the republican ticket for 25 years, white and black, and even some of the Republican candidates on the county ticket.

Worth Knowing.

Mr. W. H. Morgan, merchant, Lake city, Fla., was taken with a severe Cold, attended with a distressing Cough and running into Consumption in its first stages. He tried many so-called popular cough remedies and steadily grew worse. Was reduced in flesh, had difficulty in breathing and was unable to sleep. Finally tried Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and found immediate relief, and after using about a half a dozen bottles found himself well and has had no return of the disease. No other remedy can show so grand a record of cures, as Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption Guaranteed to do just what is claimed for it. Trial bottle free at B. E. Sedberry's Drug Store.

MR. A. K. HAWKES—Dear Sir: I have thoroughly tested the glasses you adjusted to my eyes some time ago, and find them to be unsurpassed in clearness and brilliancy. In fact they are the best glasses I have ever used.

W. D. BLOXHAM,
Ex-Governor of Florida.

All eyes fitted and fit guaranteed by B. E. Sedberry, Fayetteville, N. C.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, Fayetteville, N. C.

Every Home Should Have It.

It is not always convenient to call a Physician for every little ailment. Having Red Flag Oil in the house you have a Physician always at hand; it kills Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Burns, Bruises and all aches and pains. Price 25 cents.

There are few things in this life of which we may be certain, but this is one of them. Puritan Cough and Consumption Cure has no equal for Coughs, Colds and Consumption. Price 25 cents. At Pemberton & Prior's Drug Store.

Worth its Weight in Gold.

If you feel depressed, your appetite is poor and are troubled with Dizziness of the head, Billiousness or Dyspepsia, Dr. Lee's Liver Regulator will cure you. Trial size bottles free.

A well known physician in New York advises all his patients that suffer with Coughs and Colds to use Puritan Cough and Consumption Cure. At Pemberton & Prior's Drug Store.

Life's Mistakes

Somebody has condensed the mistakes of life and arrived at the conclusion, that there are fourteen of them, the greatest of all mistakes is to allow a simple Cough or Cold to take its course which always ends in death; check it in time and save life by use of Puritan Cough and Consumption Cure Price 25 cents. At Pemberton & Prior's Drug Store.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONEST OPINIONS.

Candor compels us to admit that some one has long known the ingredients of B. B. B. But since it has never been put before the public, and since one of the present proprietors originated the prescription and used it for years in his practice, it is original.

NOTHING TO EQUAL IT.

ZALAHA, FLA., June 27, 1887.

N. E. Venable & Co.:

I have been using B. B. B. in my family as a blood purifier. Have never used any medicine to equal it. Respectfully,

MRS. R. M. LAWS.

MAKES AN OLD MAN YOUNG.

P. S.—I bought 3 bottles of your Botanic Blood Balm from my friend H. D. Ballard, at Campobello, S. C. I have been using it three weeks. It appears to give me new life and new strength. If there is anything that will make an old man young it is B. B. B. I am willing to sell it. I can earnestly and honestly recommend Botanic Blood Balm.

THE BEST PURIFIER MADE.

DAMASCUS, GA., June 29, 1887.

I have suffered with catarrh for about four years and after using four bottles of Botanic Blood Balm, I find my general health greatly improved, and if I could keep out of the bad weather I would be cured. I believe it is the best purifier made. Very respectfully,

L. W. THOMPSON.

TWELVE YEARS AFFLICTED.

BLUFFTON, IND., Feb. 6, 1887.

I have been afflicted with Blood Poison for twelve years. Have used prescription from physicians offered me during that period. Through the druggist, W. A. Gutelius, I procured one bottle of B. B. B. and since have used three bottles, and am satisfied it has done me more good than anything I ever used. I am almost well, and am sure, within two or three weeks I will be perfectly well, after twelve years suffering intensely. Write or address JOSEPH FEIST,
Wells Co., Ind. Baker and Confectioner.

READ THIS.

All who desire full information about the cause and cure of Blood Poisons, Scrofula and Scrofulous Swellings, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaints, Catarrh, etc., can secure by mail, free, a copy of our 32-page Illustrated Book of Wonders, filled with the most wonderful and startling proof ever before known.

Address BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta Ga.
For sale by B. E. SEDBERRY,
Fayetteville, N. C.

april 5 1y

SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

YOU WILL FIND AT THE

New Bookstore

A FULL LINE OF

School Books,

BAGS, SLATES

AND EVERYTHING USUALLY USED

IN THE SCHOOL ROOM.

A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.

A. V. MAULTSBY,

59 PERSON STREET,

Has always on hand a full supply of

Fresh Family Groceries.

CALL AND SEE HIM.

Aug. 2, 1888. tf

FOR RENT.

The STORE on Market Square, next door to Sedberry's Drug Store, formerly occupied by E. T. McKethan. Possession given immediately. Apply to

A. A. MCKETHAN, Jr.,
Administrator.

Aug. 16, 1888. tf

Cotton Gins and Presses.

Parties wishing to supply themselves with the best make of

Cotton Gins and Presses,

can be supplied by writing to

JAMES S. EVANS,
aug 9 tf Fayetteville, N. C.

WANTED TRAVELING AND LOCAL SALES MEN for Agricultural and Machinery Specialties to sell to the trade. State age references, amount expected for salary and expenses. Address, Massey & Co., Montezuma, Ga.

Aug. 9, 1888. 6m

WANTED!—A COMPETENT NEWS AND Job Compositor and Stone hand, sober, steady, with references, wants a permanent position. Competent to take charge of an office, and willing to work for reasonable salary. Address, JOHN D. CARROLL, Fayetteville, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"H. H. H."

SHINGLES.

The successful numbers on the shingle contract are:

No. 113 which draws.....$1.00
No. 273 drawing..... 3.00
No. 499 " 5.00

Parties holding these numbers will please bring them in and get the money for them.

Huske's Hardware House

is receiving and buying goods daily—preparing for the fall trade.

We propose to carry a first-class line of

HARDWARE.

Will make a specialty of

BUILDING MATERIALS.

—WILL CARRY—

Rubber Belting, Leather Belting and other milling supplies.

We have on hand a few

Ice Cream Freezers

that we will sell at extremely low prices, although the hot weather is still here.

To the ladies in need of

SCISSORS

we have made a purchase of a lot of Scissors on cards (samples) and are selling them at about half the usual prices. A few dozen pairs only left.

HUSKE'S HARDWARE HOUSE.

B. R. HUSKE & CO.

CASH STORE.

The time is approaching when

FALL GOODS

commence to sell, and to those who believe in supplying their wants as the season makes it necessary, I want to suggest that if you are a

Cash Buyer,

and want all of the benefits to be derived from

Buying Goods for Cash,

you should not fail to see and know what we have in the line of

BOOTS, SHOES,

CLOTHING,

Dry Goods,

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

&c. &c.

I sell goods without the cost of

Bad Debts and for Spot Cash,

and make it an object for people who can buy in that way, to buy of me, not an object on some few items, but every single item that goes to make up my immense stock of

BOOTS, SHOES, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, DRY GOODS AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

I have added one-half to my store capacity, and a good deal more to the amount of my business, and having just returned from the northern markets am better prepared than ever to supply the wants of my customers.

K. LEWALD.

Aug. 28, 1888. tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published Every Thursday at 19 Green Street (Observer Building.)

THURSDAY.....SEPTEMBER 6, 1888.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months (in advance).....1 00

☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

E. F. MOORE—Removal.
WANAMAKER & BROWN—Wanted.
H. I. McDUFFIE—For Sale or Rent.
W. N. TILLINGHAST—Crockery, &c.
BLOOD BALM CO.—Honest Opinions.
FRANK THORNTON—A Shoe Combine.
ARCHIE McMILLAN—Family Groceries.
McNEILL & Co.—Book and Music Store.
J. A. GAINEY—To the Democratic Voters of Cumberland County.

Cotton will soon begin to come in freely. It is all opening.

The Goldsboro extinct volcano is extinct again. The *Argus* says there is nothing in it.

Work on the C. F. & Y. V. progressed considerably last week.

September reminds us that the oyster will now be numbered among the delicacies. It is always welcome.

Should the people of Fayetteville make no movement to aid the stricken city of Jacksonville. They need relief.

The C. F. & Y. V. will build side tracks to the Hope Mill Factory and also to the cotton yard in Fayetteville.

Mr. Geo. W. Lawrence brought in on Saturday four hundred cabbages to supply the convict camp over the Cape Fear.

The aroma from the fragrant scuppernong now regales the olfactories of the traveller as he rides through the country.

Lover of the banana—not bandana—will regret to learn that the fruit dealers are combining to form a Trust, on this tropical fruit. What next?

We understand that a letter has been received from chairman Whitaker, in which he states that Hon. G. W. Sanderlin will speak twice in Cumberland in October.

Mr. C. W. Chalk, one of the editorial staff of the Charlotte *Chronicle*, has purchased that paper, and Mr. Hemby, the editor retires. It is a *sound* democratic sheet.

If you have inducements to offer now is the time to say so, in an advertisement The cotton has opened and soon the farmers will seek the place that is cheapest to buy their goods.

We regret to learn that the severe wind that passed over this place on Tuesday, August 21st, did great damage at Tokay. Col. Green estimates the loss in scuppernongs at from 800 to 1,000 bushels. This is a heavy loss.

We are rejoiced to learn that the fall session of the University of North Carolina has opened under very favorable auspices—that the number of students is larger than last year. May it grow in strength as it grows in years.

The first cotton received at the platform, weighed and graded by Mr. Andrew Broadfoot came in on Saturday, and all passed middling. This is not the first of the new crop received here; fully twenty bales had come in previously, but the arrangements for its reception were not completed.

The physicians of Salisbury have issued a card in which they urge upon the town commissioners to abolish all hog pens in the corporate limits of Salisbury.

There is no greater nuisance to a community than a hog pen, it is we verily believe the cause of many diseases, especially typhoid fever. They are a nuisance that should be done away with, and the card of the citizens of Salisbury is a sensible one.

Quite a number of ladies with their children who have been spending the past month at McFadyen's Springs, returned home on Saturday. They are all delighted with the springs, and would be more so, if proper accommodations were made for visitors. It is a delightful place; the water is excellent, and for some diseases has no superior, and that its benefits might be known, it would be of far more utility, if some one, or a company could be induced to build a good hotel there.

The township election passed off quietly on Saturday. There was only one set of delegates offered, who were of course elected. They were:

B. G. Hollingsworth, J. H. Buckingham, D. A. McMillan, A. V. Maultsby, Needham Ingraham, D. H. Ball, Jos. Barnes, J. W. Tomlinson, Jos. Kinlaw, H. R. Novitzky, W. G. Clark, W. F. Campbell, Malcom Faulk, D. McD. Grady, J. A. Nicholson, A. J. Cook, J. E. Flowers, J. C. Huske, Jr., A. A. McKethan, Jr., J. D. McNeill, Geo. A. O'Hanlon, J. E. Garrett, J. S. McNeill.

The total vote was 353, larger than that cast at the last primary, showing that our people are stirred up.

THE DROUGHT AND CROPS.—On our way to Little River Academy we were amazed to see in several places the small oaks dying. The amount of rain fall between Fayetteville and Carver's Creek has been very small and the fields of Mr. Wicker were white with the open bolls. It was pretty to look at, but it told a tale not pleasant, that the crops had been forced by the dry weather and that it was all opening at once. Further up and along the banks of Little River and in the large plateau that extends along the Cape Fear the crops are better, but it is far from being a good crop. Both corn and cotton will fall short of the general expectations.

ARE WE AWAKE.—To succeed in life it is necessary that a man bestir himself; if we see a young man quietly sitting down waiting for the golden opportunity to come to him, we put that young down as lacking in spirit and energy, and what applies to the young man can also, with equal force, be applied to a town. The Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley is opening up to us a new territory. Its Southern branch to Bennettsville is of great benefit, and ere long we will be connected with Madison and Wilmington. The Short Cut gives another outlet, and ere long, from force of necessity it must be connected at Plainview, giving us a thorough Southern outlet. With all these connections with the outer world, Fayetteville will be a railroad centre; such places are always best for manufacturing towns, and as we are particularly situated for these, it is the duty of our people to be up and doing. Our hope is in them; we have so often told of the cheap rates of freight and the many advantages, that it is useless to enumerate them, but the fact stares us in the face, that we must be up and doing, looking to the future interests of our town or else, you know the consequences, Railroads do not help, as we have often told you, the retail trade. We must supply this, and to do this, we must increase our manufacturing industries. These would give us a great increase of population, it would build us up, and cause our town to spring into new life. Cannot something be done to effect it?

DEATH OF DR. FORDYCE M. HUBBARD.—In Raleigh on Saturday, September 1st, the Rev. Dr. Fordyce M. Hubbard was found dead, kneeling at his bedside. Dr. Hubbard was in his 80th year, his humble christian character has ever been a marked feature in his life. The writer has known him well and intimately since 1849, and had learned to love him for his kind and gentle ways, and to admire him for the intellectual gifts that God had given him. In the class-room or in his home, but especially in his sermons, there was without show or display, a peculiar enchantment that gained for him the love and admiration of all. As a writer, he possessed an elegance of thought and expression that is given to few men. There was in his conversation and sermons a simplicity of expression, graced with beautiful flowers of rhetoric, leading one on as smoothly and as silently as the gliding rivulet. His life was devoted to his church, and he has served her long and faithfully, and now in his ripe old age, while kneeling in prayer, pouring forth his love to his Saviour, this aged saint is called to his home, to meet his wife and only child, who had years ago preceeded him. Such is truly, a glorious ending of a life well spent in doing service to his fellow man in obedience to the command of Him, whom he loved. Truly a good man has gone to meet his reward.

MT. AIRY EXCURSION.—Fully 500 of the citizens of Mt. Airy and the county of Surry, arrived here Friday afternoon. It was composed of many of its best and most prosperous people. It was an orderly, well behaved set, who came to see the old town, that in days gone by, was as familiar to their fathers, as their own home, and we hope that the acquaintances made, may again revive the old ties between these two sections. At night many of them repaired to Eccles' Park, which was brightly illumined by the electric light, to see the young folks enjoy the boating on the pond, which was made more pleasant by the sweet, delightful music of the Harpers The scene as beheld from a distance, was a picture fit for the canvas. On Saturday quite a number enjoyed the speech of our elector, C. B. Aycock, as some of them told us, it was the best speech they had ever heard. We hope that they enjoyed themselves and now that we are joined together by an iron band, that they find that Fayetteville is, as it was in former days, the place to bring the products of their mountain home.

CUMBERLAND FAIR.—The Twenty-sixth Cumberland County Fair will be held November 14th, 15th and 16th, 1888.

The premium list is now in the hands of the printer, and some of the special premiums offered are as follows:

F. W. Thornton, $25 for the largest and most meritorious exhibit by a farmer.

Novitzky Bros., one overcoat for the second best exhibit by a farmer.

Novitzky Bros., $10 for the largest exhibit by a *new* exhibitor.

McMillan Bros., $10 for the best one gallon sorghum syrup made this year.

McMillan Bros., $5 for the second best one gallon sorghum syrup made this year.

J. T. Winburn, a $10 picture (of herself) to the prettiest lady at the fair to be awarded by the Executive Committee.

J. T. Winburn, a $7 picture (of the baby) to the prettiest baby at the fair to be awarded by the Executive Committee.

A. B. Williams, $5 for the largest yield of sweet potatoes.

Beasley & Houston, one Waterbury watch to the best boy rider.

These are but the beginning of what will be.

JUTE BAGGING.—The Jute Trust that has caused such widespread trouble among the farmers is receiving from the Democratic members of the House the attention it deserves. They have gone promptly to work investigating the matter, and Senator Reagan has introduced a bill in the Senate to place imported jute bagging on the free list; in the meantime a manufacturer in Wilmington has made bagging from the common pine straw, which has satisfactorily stood all tests, even that of the compress. What a relief it would be if the pine could be made to take the place of jute; it would not only be a great relief to the farmer in his present perplexed state, but another use to put this wonderful tree.

WHERE ARE FOX HUNTERS.—We learn that a fox had the audacity to come from his hiding place one night last week and chase the geese around the market square.

SPEAKING AT LITTLE RIVER ACADEMY.—By appointment on Friday, at Little River Academy, Mr. C. B. Aycock, elector for the 3rd or Cape Fear District, and Mr. E. W. Pou, elector for the 4th or (Raleigh) District, entertained the good people of Cumberland and Harnett with two of the best political speeches we have heard this year. Fully five hundred people were there, among them we were glad to see a goodly number of the ladies of that section, who had come to hear, and to grace the occasion with their presence, and also to aid in spreading before them a bounteous feast of barbecued beef pig, &c. The day was cloudy, and the stand was erected in the large grove. Mr. Pou, the first speaker, was handsomely introduced to the audience by Mr. H. L. Cook, of this place. Mr. Pou is a very young looking man, but he had not entered into his speech before it was evident that he was thoroughly equipped to discuss the great issue of the day, the Protective Tariff; and he did it calmly and understandingly, enlisting the attention of the audience, and convincing them (if they were not already convinced) that the issue was one in which each and every farmer was particularly interested. He proved it by strong arguments substantiated by facts and figures, making a masterly speech that delighted his hearers.

Mr. Aycock was then introduced by the Hon. D. H. McLean, in his usual happy style; he alluded to the choice of electors. His name having been spoken of at the Goldsboro Convention, but that he was the Moses, and Aycock the Aaron, who had been selected to speak to the people. Before Mr. Aycock had proceeded many minutes, a drenching rain dispersed the crowd, and he repaired to an unfinished gin house to complete it. Here for nearly two hours he entertained the large audience in a speech of great force, discussing both the National and State issues. He pointed out to them the evils of the high protective tariff, how it effected the farmer and laboring man in everything he used. That under the low tariff from 1850 to 1860. The farms had increased 103 per cent., or more than doubled, and that under the present high war tariff they had increased only 37 per cent., that the difference in the effect of the two was in favor of the low tariff, about treble. Mr. Aycock paid particular attention to Col. Dockery, who a lawyer by profession, but without clients, was down on white lawyers, but in favor of a negro lawyer; he alluded to his slander on Mrs. Cleveland, and many other things that he has said and done, and compared his record to Fowle, who had in 1872 defended without reward or hope of reward, 26 men of Harnett who were dragged from their homes to appear before Judge Bond, for an offence they knew nothing of. One of these men was the Hon. D. H. McLean, who was then present.

It is not our intention to give even a synopsis of his speech, which was an elegant one, but to say that he made a masterly effort, one that brought home to every farmer present the necessity, as a matter of personal interest, of their standing firm to the democratic party. It is a matter in which they are particularly concurred, and which is uppermost in the minds of all, and all that was needed was a perfect understanding of the matter, and his explanations were so plain, so simple, so forcible that all could understand. Mr. Aycock is a most capital speaker, and if he effects as much good elsewhere as he did at Little River Academy, the party will have much to thank him form.

The Hon. W. J. Green was then called upon, who as an Alliance man, defended the order from the charge of hostility to the Democratic party, saying that he was a democrat and an alliance man, and that his allegiance was to the democratic party. Col. Green spoke forcibly; he is a great favorite in this section, and words from him are of great effect.

The next and last speaker was the Hon. D. H. McLean, who is always at the command, not only of the people of Harnett but of the party, he spoke pleasantly and entertainly for fifteen minutes, and then the crowd adjourned to partake of the Barbecue, which to a hungry man, was most welcome. There was beef, pork, sheep, kid, chickens, cakes, and everything in plenty, and it was greatly enjoyed by all. The day was not only a pleasant one, but we believe, as many told us, a day of good results for the democratic party. A day that many who doubted, doubted no longer, that their interests could only be protected and preserved by voting the Democratic ticket.

THE BRIDGE OVER THE CAPE FEAR.—The Greensboro *Patriot* of last week gave a brief outline of the report of President Julius A. Gray, before a meeting of the North State Improvement Company, which was held in that city on Tuesday, last. From it we learn, that over the Cape Fear River, just below the county Clarendon Bridge at Fayetteville, an iron bridge will be thrown, with two centre spans of 190 feet each, and two exterior spans of 150 feet each—giving a total length of 680 feet. For this work the masonry contract will be straightway put in hand, and the President is in correspondence with different bridge-builders for the superstructure. Contracts will be at once let for cross-ties throughout the whole eastern extension.

We learn that Mr. H. C. Fry, one of the engineers of the road, will be here this week to make estimates &c., for the piers.

We understand that exception has been taken to a two line paragraph in the OBSERVER of June 28th, which read: *Farmers who attend to their business need very little legislation.* As it was put in by the printer when making up the forms, we knew nothing of it, and if our attention had not been called to it last week, we would never have known it. If a wrong construction be placed upon it, the printer is to blame, not the editor.

INTELLECTUAL TREAT.—The lecture given Tuesday night in Williams Hall under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association by Dr. H. E. Shepherd, of Charleston, was one of the most delightful literary feasts ever enjoyed by the citizens of Fayetteville. Although the speaker hesitated to dignify it with a title, still his "Reminiscences of Men and Places" was a very gem of a lecture, rich in its varied delineations of character, elegant in the grace and beauty of its diction, and throughout sparkling with the pearls of historic truth. In truth we have never listened to a more wonderful lecture, for such precise historical knowledge and so lavish an exuberance of words is seldom ever possessed by one scholar. In fancy he transported his listeners to London, and there amidst some of the old world wonders, he paused and traced the continuity of architecture as demonstrated by the mediæval structures as showing the revolution of civilization. Then passing into Westminster Abbey, he spoke of the royal dead interred there, and contemporaneous times and events, and then going into the "Poet's corner," he dwelt in rhapsody upon the poets buried there, Chaucer, Spencer, Addison, &c., and delineated in true and glowing colors some of the most memorable events in their glorious lives, neither did he forget the matchless Shakspeare, nor the peerless Milton, who have not the honor to lie there among the royal and sainted dead. Other spots, free of historic interest, were touched upon, and other literary characters delineated, but it is impossible to do justice to the speaker, or follow him further in his wanderings. Suffice it to say, that in this one lecture there was the material for twenty like ones and sufficient thought for twenty like audiences to feed upon. Dr. Shepherd is "a well of English undefiled," and as a distinguished literateur and linguist he will ever rank among the greatest living scholars. That Fayetteville appreciates her gifted son was well shown last night by the large and appreciative audience which greeted him.

MEETING OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—The regular monthly meeting of the County Commissioners was held on Monday—a full board was present. Allowances were made for the poor, and sundry bills passed.

W. H. Powell was sworn in as standard-keeper.

The clerk was instructed to notify Messrs. McNeill & Hall to remove certain logs that were pressing against the abutments of the bridge on Lower Little River, or they will be held responsible for damages.

The tax books for 1888 were ordered to be turned over to Sheriff H. C. Fisher.

The Board then appointed the following Registrars:

Cross Creek—D. N. McLean.
Jessup's Mill—James Cogdell.
Bullard's Mill—M. H. Bullard.
Cedar Creek—J. McD. Geddie.
Blue's Sand Hill—Jno. Evans, Jr.
Gray's Creek—Alex. Pate.
Hope Mills—John Roslin Smith.
Pearce's Mill—W. J. Ayer.
Quwhiffle—D. K. McDuffie.
Little River—J. H. Smith.
Ray's—D. B. Gillis.
Newton's—George Robinson.
McKay's Store—W. D. Adams.
Kingsbury—W. B. Ray.
Flea Hill—W. G. Holmes.
Black River—W. J. Smith.

The appointment of Judges and Pollholders was deferred until the meeting in October.

Personals.

Mr. Alex. Moses is visiting Mr. J. W. Moore.

Mr J. D. Brooks, of the Dunn *Signboard*, was in town last week.

Mr. Jas. McGilvary, now of Washington, N. C., is visiting relatives here.

Mrs. Duncan O'Hanlon, of Pender, is visiting her mother, Mrs. J. A. Worth.

Mr. Duncan Rose, attorney in the Pension Bureau is on a visit to his family.

Miss Kate McKimmon, of Raleigh is on a visit to her sister, Mrs. W. L. Hawley.

Judge Jas. C. MacRae left on Saturday for Currituck to commence his fall circuit.

Hon. D. H. McLean, of Harnett, and W. E. Murchison, of Jonesboro, were in town this week.

Rev. Jno. M. Rose's sermon at the Presbyterian church on Sunday last, is very highly spoken of.

Misses Harriet and Mary Haigh and Miss Annie Moore returned from Piedmont Springs last week.

We were glad to meet Mr. J. P. Hodges, one of Harnett's most intelligent citizens in town last week.

Mrs. W. E. Kyle and daughters, who have been spending some time at Mt. Airy, returned this week.

Mr. J. R. Underwood, the hard working Secretary of the Rocky Mount Fair, was in Fayetteville last week.

Prof. Hamilton McMillan left last Monday for Wilson, N. C., where he takes charge of a high grade school.

Mr. T. M. Rose, who has been spending his vacation with his family here, left last week for his home in Norfolk, Va.

Mrs. J. A. Pemberton and her bright little daughter, Nellie, left this week to visit her son, Mr. J. A. Pemberton, Jr., at Mt. Airy.

Mr. Henry L. Pemberton, accompanied by his brother, Mr. E. L. Pemberton, left last week to enter the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington.

Mr. Isaac Manning, son of Hon. John Manning is visiting his sister, Mrs. Weldon Huske. Mr. Manning is chemist for the Navassa Guano works at Wilmington.

Mr. Jas. M. Lamb, who has been attending the Society of American Florist at N. Y., returned home last week. A committee was appointed at this meeting to select a National Flower. A difficult task if it seeks to please the American public.

THE CLAN McLEAN.—The following letter asking for information, which explains itself, has been handed us by Mr. John P. McLean:

URBANA, CHAMPAIGN CO., ILL., Aug. 27, 1888.

Mr. John P. McLean:

DEAR SIR:—I am on the hunt of the descendants of Robert MacLean, that I may obtain some information concerning them. My information is slight, and may not be true. It is this: The three brothers, Robert, John and James left Scotland about 1765 for Ireland where they remained about five years and then came to London county, Virginia. Here Robert separated from the other two and went either to North Carolina or South Carolina. Can you put me on the track? I am writing a history of the Clan McLean. The first volume is rapidly approaching completion, and I am anxious to have an account of Robert in it. During the reign of James VI. the Clan McLean was the strongest in the Hebrides. It is known in Scottish history as Clan Gillian. Of it Sir Walter Scott sings:

"May the race of Clan Gillian, the fearless and free,
Remember Glenlivat, Harlan and Dundee."

I visited the old home last summer. About how many McLeans are there in North Carolina? Will you give me a list with postoffice of all you know, preserving the peculiarity of spelling the name, whether McLean, McLane, McLain, McClean, McClain, &c., &c. Please let me hear from you.

Yours respectfully,
JOHN P. MACLEAN.

The Cape Fear had risen fifteen feet Tuesday.

Mr. E. L. Pemberton returned home from the north last evening.

The heavy rains of the past few days, has done great damage to the open cotton.

Three men were lynched at Oxford on Sunday morning. The lynchers were composed of white and black.

The yellow fever continues its ravages at Fernandina—Sept. 3.—There were 37 new cases. Total cases to date, 295, deaths 36.

Mr. Jno. P. Thomson, president of the Fayetteville Cotton Mill, and Mr. Isaac B. Allrich, superintendent, left Tuesday for Boston and other points to select machinery for the new factory.

The Siler City Agricultural Society has resolved to hold its fair this year on the 24th, 25th and 26th days of October.

Their fair last year was a good one. It was their first.

ROYAL
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, New York.
For sale by A. S. HUSKE & CO.
apl 19 1y

GENERAL FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5, 1888.

N. C. BACON—		FODDER,	00 @ 1.10
Hog Round,	11	HIDES—	
Sides,	12	Flint—good,	9¼
Hams,	13	Flint—damaged,	5 @ 7
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Dry Salt,	7 @ 8
Sides,	9¾	Green,	3½
Shoulders,	7½	IRON—	
BAGGING,	10 @ 13	American,	3
BEES—		Swedes,	5 @ 6
On foot,	3½	LARD—	
Dressed,	5 @ 6	N. Carolina,	10
BEESWAX,	18 @ 20	Western,	9 @ 10
BUTTER—		LEATHER—	
North Carolina,	20 @ 25	Upper, country,	35 @ 40
Northern,	25 @ 35	Sole, Hemlock,	25 @ 27
COFFEE—		Harness, c'try,	25 @ 30
Java,	25	MOLASSES,	25 @ 30
Rio,	16 @ 22	NAILS—	
COTTON YARN,	35 @ 95	(12d basis),	2.50
COTTON TIES,	1.25	PORK—	
CHICKENS,	10 @ 20	Fresh,	6½ @ 7
EGGS,	12½	Mess,	(None.)
FLOUR—		POTATOES—	
N. C. Family,	None.	Sweet—new,	75 @ 1.00
West. Fam.,	5.00 @ 6.50	Irish—old, bus.	(None.)
CORN MEAL—	75	SALT,	90
GRAIN—		SUGARS—	
Corn,	75 @	Coffee,	9
Oats,	50	Granulated,	10
Rye,	85	SHEETINGS,	7
Peas,	80 @ 1.00	SPICES,	50
HAY—		TALLOW,	5
N. Carolina,	40 @ 60	WOOL,	18
Northern,	1 00	SPIRITS—	
		Corn Whisky,	1.75 @ 2.00
		Rye Whisky,	1.75 @ 3.00
		Apple Brandy,	1.75 @ 3.00
		Peach Brandy,	1.75 @ 3.00

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market

Corrected by A. E. Rankin & Co.

COTTON—The market opened on Monday of this week at 9¼ cents firm, remaining on Tuesday and yesterday at the same price.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits yesterday 33 cents. Rosin was steady, prices ranging from 65 and 90 cents for common.

Wilmington Market.

WILMINGTON, N. C. Sept. 5. 4:00 P. M.

COTTON.—Cotton quiet at 9¼ cents.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market firm at 35 cents per gallon.

ROSIN.—The market quoted steady at 70 cents per bbl. for strained and 72½ cents for Good Strained.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To the Democratic Voters of Cumberland County.

As the primaries are all over and the different candidates have had a fair showing in selecting delegates in their own interest, it cannot be charged that I or my friends are working in any of the townships in the interest of myself, and as I have been frequently urged by my friends for several years to allow them to use my name as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, they are now at liberty to use my name if they see proper in the coming County Convention for the said office, pledging them if nominated and elected to give them a simon-pure, unadulterated Democratic administration, without any "milk or cider complexion" in it.

J. A. GAINEY.
Sept. 6, 1888. 1t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A SHOE COMBINE.

Again we wish to announce that we control exclusively the sale of

Ziegler Bro.'s Shoes.

Every judge of Shoes knows that this is the most celebrated and finest brand of goods manufactured in the United States.

Another New Thing.

For the benefit of parties desiring a good, stylish Shoe, and not wishing to pay the price of a Ziegler Shoe we have added to our already large assortment full lines of the famous

BAY STATE SHOES.

These goods are nearly equal to Ziegler's, and are sold at less prices. We have a special line of these Shoes, made purposely for

Boy's and Children's School Wear.

All standard Styles and Novelties produced since last season now in stock.

We control absolutely the sale of the above two brands of Shoes, and they cannot be procured from any other dealer in Fayetteville.

Our terms continue the same as in the past 26 years.

Frank Thornton

Sep 6, 1888 1t

McNEILL & CO.'S Book and Music Store.

HAVING moved from our old quarters to the more commodious building in the

THORNTON BLOCK,

on the opposite side of Hay Street, and two doors below The People's National Bank, we are now so

SITUATED

that all will find it pleasant as well as convenient in visiting us, where customers will find the

LARGEST STOCK IN OUR LINE,

carried by any house in the State, to select from, and where we will be glad to see one and all.

Come and See us in our New Quarters.

Fayetteville Book and Music Store.

McNEILL & CO.
Sept. 4, 1888. tf

REMOVAL.

The subscriber announces to his friends and the general public, that he has moved from the South East Corner of Market Square to one of the new and commodious stores in the

THORNTON BLOCK,
SOUTH SIDE HAY STREET.

He will put in a full and complete stock for the Fall trade, and keep constantly on hand

BAGGING AND TIES,
BACON, FLOUR, SUGAR,
Coffee, Corn, Meal, Tobacco,
Snuff, Salt, Molasses, Soap,
Plows and Plow Castings,
&c. &c.

All of which he offers to the trade at reasonable prices.

Highest market paid for Cotton. He will also buy Cotton on orders.

Call and see me.

E. F. MOORE.
Sept. 1, 1888. 2m

ARCHIE McMILLAN,

(formerly with McMillan Bros.)

Has opened on PERSON STREET, three doors below McMillan Bros. a full line of

Family Groceries,

consisting of every thing that is needed by families or the country trade. Country merchants are especially invited to call and examine prices, for we are determined to

Sell as Low or Lower

than any grocery store in town, and to furnish goods the equal of any

Families will find it to their advantage to send their orders and to have their goods delivered free. Our stock is large and will be kept up to the highest notch to meet the demands of the public.

DON'T FORGET TO CALL ON
ARCHIE McMILLAN,
49 PERSON STREET.
Sept 6, 1888 tf

WANTED,

An active, energetic man to represent us as sales-agent in this City Address
WANAMAKER & BROWN.
Philadelphia.
The largest Retail Clothing House in America.
Sept. 6, 1888. 1t

For Register of Deeds.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Register of Deeds of Cumberland County, subject, however, to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

Hoping to receive a liberal support, I am truly yours,

JOHN P. McLEAN.
Aug. 23, 1888. tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TILLINGHAST'S Crockery Store

is filling up with CROCKERY, GLASS and TINWARE, selected to suit the *Wholesale Trade.*

My friends in the country will please call or send in their orders.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.
Sept 6, 1888. 3t

For Sale or Rent.

Residence on Moore Street, containing four rooms—rebuilt last year. Possession given October 1st. Apply to

H. I. McDUFFIE.
Sept. 6, 1888. 2m

School Notice.

Miss ALICE MALLETT

WILL OPEN HER SCHOOL ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10TH.

Aug 30, 1888. 2tpd

Private School.

On Monday September 10th,

MISS KATE MATTHEWS will re-open her day school for boys and girls at the school room, Hay street.

Aug 30, 1888 2tpd

Miss Chamberlain and Mrs. Utley

will open the next annual term of their school at the foot of Haymount, on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3rd. Prompt attendance of pupils is very desirable, as the number is limited.

Aug. 23, 1888. 3t

ST. GEORGE'S HALL

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.

ST. GEORGE'S, Baltimore Co., Md., Prof. J. C KINEAR, A. M., Principal. An English, Classical and Commercial Boarding School preparing for any College or Business life. Unsurpassed in teachers, advantages, accommodation and situation. Backward boys specially aided. $250 to $300 a year. Circulars sent.

Aug. 9, 1888. 1m

1888 Cotton Season 1888

GIN NOTICE.

"Nobody Rides before de Capen."

As our facilities for ginning cotton fully justify us in doing so, we have concluded to reduce the price of ginning to 1-25th instead of 1-20th as formerly.

With ample water power, first-class machinery and convenient location, we are satisfied that we can make it to the mutual advantage of both the farmers and ourselves to make this reduction, trusting to the *increased* amount of work to cover the difference in price.

As always heretofore we return ALL the seed or buy them as parties may choose. Cotton put up in any style wanted and material furnished at the lowest cash price.

Now, gentlemen, we are trying to help you and you must help us to do so.

It costs us just as much to keep a set of hands around on half our capacity as to keep them steady at work, and we are willing that you should have the advantage of their labor at our expense.

Highest cash price paid for seed cotton.

Satisfaction guaranteed to all.

Very respectfully,
J. D. McNEILL & CO.,
aug 30 tf Merchant Mills.

Raleigh and Fayetteville Marble Works,

CHAS. A. GOODWIN, Proprietor,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
—DEALER IN—
MONUMENTS and HEADSTONES
In Italian and American Marble or Granite.

Designs and Estimates Free by Mail.

☞ All work delivered free of freight at your nearest depot.

Aug 30, 1888 3m

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between E. L. Pemberton and J. L. Prior under the firm name of Pemberton & Prior is this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. L. Pemberton having sold his interest to A. J. Cook, the business will be continued under the style firm of PRIOR & COOK.

Claims against the old firm must be presented to the new firm, and accounts due old firm will be collected by the new firm.

Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 15, 1888.

CARD.

THE public will allow an expression of greatful thanks from the undersigned for their liberal dealings with Pemberton & Prior, having this day, August 15th, sold all my interest and good will to Mr. A. J. Cook, I bespeak his accuracy and capabilities and most heartily recommend the new firm, Prior & Cook, to all my friends and an appreciative public.

Very respectfully,
E. L. PEMBERTON.
Aug. 15, 1888.

A CARD.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., August 28, 1888.

WHILE the kindly solicitations of many friends throughout the County of Cumberland, looking to my candidacy for the office of Sheriff are very gratifying, as evincing feelings of friendship and esteem, which are doubtless far beyond my merits, they have served to convince me that an explicit public statement is due both to myself and the Democratic party.

Having some knowledge of the responsibility of the office, I must say I am not an aspirant for the position.

I can trust the Democrats of Cumberland County to select good men for office. They can trust me to use all honorable means in my power to insure the success of the ticket.

Respectfully,
D. M. McDONALD.
2t

NOTICE.

HAVING on the 15th day of June qualified as the Administrator of E. T. McKethan, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against said estate to present them to the undersigned for payment on or before the first day of September, 1889, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same at once.

A. A. McKETHAN, Jr., Adm'r.
C. W. BROADFOOT, Att'y.
Aug. 22, 1888. 6w

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.,

OFFERS HIS PROFESsional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

OFFICE:
North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. tf

AGRICULTURAL.

Field Experiments.

What are field experiments, and what good is expected to be derived from them? What detailed plan shall be originated and how shall it be executed? These and other questions will be answered in the following article, and it is to be hoped that our people will follow the course of the work already commenced in various portions of the State, a detailed report of which will appear from month to month.

The object of experiments in the field is to determine practically by results obtained in nature's laboratory what course shall be pursued in growing a given crop on a given soil. We have obtained scientific results in the chemical laboratory, but will these results be reached in the field where the conditions are so changed, where the crops are affected by the heat of the sun, the beating of rains and hail, the cool of the night? Besides these meteorological conditions which affect our expectations, there are in addition complicated changes which must necessarily be wrought in the soil by the chemical and mechanical agencies there met with. The conditions are so different therefore that we cannot depend on the result of the artificial laboratory to be entirely what will occur in our natural laboratory—the field. The results of each must be compared and a conclusion reached. Work in the field then is as necessary as the work in the laboratory, and the two should be combined to reap the best results.

Field work of an experimental nature has for its object the analysis of the soil so that it can be determined what elements are lacking in it necessary for the growth of the plant; and to determine which of these elements singly, or which combination, is especially needed for a certain crop. The former of these results can be obtained from experiments in a single locality, the latter from the results from many localities so combined and studied in connection with each other, that a general opinion can be reached. But will the results of one locality, showing the needs of the soil there, be suitable to another section? If this would be the case, experiments carried on at the Experiment Station would answer the requirements of every other portion of the State. But this is not the case. The nature of the soil varies to such an extent that one set of experiments in one place, no matter how carefully conducted, or how scientifically, or how much precision is used, will not be suitable to any other locality. If they would be suitable, this vexing question would be greatly simplified. But the soil is very different and the cooditions in respect to the weather are very different. We must, therefore, carry on these experiments in as many different localities as possible, and study each in reference, not only to its own locality, but with other results in other sections, in order to verify and to generalize.

These experiments are nothing more than an analysis of the soil, using Nature's forces to direct it, instead of the heat of the furnace, the actions of acids, and other methods of the chemical laboratory.

THE UNRELIABILITY OF SOIL ANALYSIS BY CHEMICAL MEANS.

It is often thought that a chemical examination of any soil will reveal the true value of the ingredients contained in it. Many consequently have the idea that to analyse the soil chemically is sufficient to show what elements are present and how much of these elements can be utilized by the plant in the process of its growth. And further, that by knowing the mineral constituents of the matured plant and the total amount of these constituents extracted by the crop, it will be an easy step to ascertain what mineral fertilizers are needed to apply to the soil to make up any deficiency caused by their absence from the soil, or to make good what is extracted by the crop.

The fallacy of the reasoning, however, lies in the fact that a chemical examination of the soil, while it does give the total quantity of its constituents, it does *not* give the quantity available to the plant, such as can be utilized by the plant. This fact is all-important, for there may be plant food in abundance, in the soil, yet in such a form that it is impossible for the plant to derive any benefit from its presence, though it may lie in intimate contact with its numerous roots. Many of our ordinary feldspathic rocks contain in every 100 lbs. as many as 10 lbs. of potash. Yet these 10 lbs.—almost equivalent to 100 lbs. of Kainit—are in such an insoluble, unavailable form, that they are absolutely unserviceable as plant food, unless by some process of disintegration and decomposition, they may become changed to a form which the plant can take up.

The thorough chemical examination will give the quantity of potash present, and likewise the quantity of other chemical elements, but the science of chemistry has not yet devised an exact method for determining the proportion of these constituents, which is available to the needs of the plant, and which can be used by it in its growth. Chemistry is constantly advancing, new theories are brought forward, new methods are studied. It may not be a very distant day before reliable data will be obtained, which will give, through chemical investigation, the exact proportion of the total mineral elements present, which will be available to plant growth.

But does a chemiepl analysis of the soil, no matter with what exactness it is carried out, show with sufficient accuracy the contents of the soil? Can we depend on its results to show with definiteness what fertilizer to apply to the soil to render it more productive? For this distinct purpose the chemical analysis, always so delicate and accurate, is inadequate. A cubic foot of our average upland soil (from results obtained at the Station in the past,) weighs 110 lbs. An acre of this soil, 9 inches deep, weighs 2,835,062 lbs., or a fraction over 1417 tons. Nine inches is taken as an average depth reached by plants' roots; with cotton the tap roots grow even much lower than this. The ordinary application of ammoniated fertilizer is 300 to 300 lbs. to the acre. If this application of 300 lbs. is thoroughly mixed with the soil, and an average sample obtained, then by no chemical means, no matter how delicate, can this ammoniated fertilizer be detected, and yet this application changes the yield from an unproductive to a productive one, and draws the line between success and failure. Not only cannot 300 lbs. to the acre be detected by chemical means, but it is also the case with 500 lbs., with 1000 lbs., with one ton, to the acre. We can see, therefore, how little we can expect from a chemical analysis of a soil.

But, even supposing this were no objection, and we could in addition secure a reliable chemical method to give the *available* elements of plant food in the soil, a new difficulty presents itself, and this difficulty—which we may say is more insurmountable than the first—is that of procuring a reliable sample of soil for chemical examination, such a sample that will represent accurately the field from which it was taken. When it is considered that a single field may contain as many as half a dozen distinct varieties of soil, and a single square rod as many as two or three, it is utter folly to suppose that one sample—considering that it does represent the locality from which it comes—can possibly show the composition of other portions of the field, or even an average of the whole.

We see, therefore, that it would not be wise to depend entirely upon the chemical examination of the soil to guide us in the application of fertilizing ingredients. We must look to other methods, which, though they may be slow before their object can be attained, yet the results are of more value, and if carefully conducted, are more reliable. Results from the field, therefore, should be procured, and for this purpose the field experiments, which will be described in the Experiment Station Bulletin No. 58, were instituted.

H. B. BATTLE, Director.

TIMES OF HOLDING COURTS.

JUDGES.

Names	*District.*	*Residence.*
James E. Shepherd,	1	Beaufort.
Fred Phillips,	2	Edgecombe.
H. G. Connor,	3	Wilson.
Walter Clark,	4	Wake.
John A. Gilmer,	5	Guilford.
E. T. Boykin,	6	Sampson.
James C. MacRae,	7	Cumberland.
W. J. Montgomery,	8	Cabarrus.
Jesse F. Graves,	9	Surry.
Alphonso C. Avery,	10	Burke.
William M. Shipp,	11	Mecklenburg
J. H. Merrimon,	12	Buncombe.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Montgomery.
FALL—Judge MacRae.

Beaufort—†Feb. 13th, May 28th. Nov. 26th.
Currituck—March 5th, Sept. 3rd.
Camden—March 12th, Sept. 10th.
Pasquotank—March 19th, June 11th, Sept. 17th, Dec. 10th.
Perquimans—March 26th, Sept. 24th.
Chowan—April 2nd, Oct. 1st.
Gates—April 9th, Oct. 8th.
Hertford—April 15th, June 18th, Oct. 15th.
Washington—April 23rd, Oct. 22nd.
Tyrrel—April 30th, Oct. 29th.
Dare—May 7th, Nov. 5th.
Hyde—May 15th, Nov. 12th.
Pamlico—May 21st, Nov. 19th.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Graves.
FALL—Judge Montgomery.

Halifax—†Jan. 9th, ‡March 5th, May 14th, ‡Nov. 12th.
Northampton—‡Jan. 23rd, April 2nd, Oct. 1st.
Bertie—Feb. 6th, April 20th, Oct. 29th.
Craven—†Feb. 13th, May 28th, Nov. 26th.
Warren—March 19th, Sept. 17th.
Edgecombe—April 16th, Oct. 15th.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Avery.
FALL—Judge Graves.

Pitt—Jan. 9th, March 19th, †June 11th, Sept. 17th.
Franklin—Jan 23rd, April 16th, Nov. 12th.
Wilson—‡Feb. 6th, June 4th, Oct. 19th.
Vance—Feb. 20th, May 21st, Aug. 20th, Oct. 15th.
Martin—March 5th, Sept. 3rd, ‡Dec. 3rd.
Greene—April 2nd, Oct. 1st.
Nash—April 30th, Nov. 19th.

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Shipp.
FALL—Judge Avery.

Wake—*Jan. 9th, †Feb. 27th, *March 26th, †April 23rd, *July 9th, †Aug. 27th, *Sept. 24th, †Oct. 22nd.
Wayne—Jan. 23rd, March 12th, April 16th, Sept 10th, Oct. 15th.
Harnett—Feb. 6th, Aug. 6th, Nov. 26th.
Johnston—Feb. 13th, Aug. 13th, Nov. 22nd.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Merrimon.
FALL—Judge Shipp.

Durham—Jan. 16th, March 26th, June 4th, Oct. 15th.
Granville—Jan. 30th, April 23rd, Sept. 10th, Nov. 26th.
Chatham—Feb. 13th, May 7th, Oct. 1st.
Guilford—Feb. 20th, May 28th, Aug. 27th, Dec. 10th.
Alamance—March 5th, May 21st, Sept. 24th.
Orange—March 19th, Aug. 6th, Nov. 5th.
Caswell—April 9th, Aug. 13th, Nov. 12th.
Person—April 16th, Aug. 26th, Nov. 19th.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Shepherd.
FALL—Judge Merrimon.

Pender—Jan. 19th, May 7th, Sept. 10th.
New Hanover—†Jan. 23rd, †April 16th, †Sept. 24th.
Lenoir—Feb. 6th, Aug. 20th, Nov. 13th.
Duplin—Feb. 13th, Sept. 3rd, Nov. 26th.
Sampson—†Feb. 27th, April 30th, Oct. 8th, Dec. 10th.
Carteret—March 19th, October 22nd.
Jones—March 26th, Oct, 29th.
Onslow—April 2nd, Nov. 5th.

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Phillips.
FALL—Judge Shepherd.

Columbus—Jan. 16th, April 2nd, July 3rd, †Nov. 26th.
Anson—*Jan. 9th, †April 30th, Sep. 3rd, †Nov. 26th.
Cumberland—Jan. 23rd, †May 7th, July 23rd, †Nov. 12th.
Robeson—Jan. 30th, May 21st, Aug. 20th, Oct. 1st.
Richmond—Feb. 13th, June 4th, Sept. 11th, Dec. 3rd.
Bladen—March 19th, Oct. 22nd.
Brunswick—April 9th, Sept. 10th.
Moore—April 16th, Aug. 13th, Oct. 22nd.

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Connor.
FALL—Judge Phillips.

Cabarrus—‡Jan. 30th, April 30th, Oct. 29th.
Iredell—Feb. 6th, May 21st, Aug. 6th, Nov, 5th.
Rowan—Feb. 20th, May 7th, Aug. 20th, Nov. 19th.
Davidson—March 5th, June 4th, Sept. 2nd, Dec. 3rd.
Randolph—March 19th, Sept. 11th.
Montgomery—April 2nd, Oct. 1st.
Stanly—April 9th, Oct. 15th.

NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Clark. FALL—Judge Connor.

Rockingham—Jan. 23rd, July 23d, Nov. 5th.
Forsyth—Feb. 6th, May 21st, Oct. 22nd.
Yadkin—Feb. 20th, Sept. 24th
Wilkes—March 5th, April 30th, Sept. 16th.
Alleghany—March 19th, Sept. 3rd.
Davie—April 2nd, Oct. 8th.
Stokes—April 16th, Aug. 6th, Nov. 12th.
Surry—April 23rd, Aug. 20th, Nov. 19th.

TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Gilmer.
FALL—Judge Clark

Henderson—Feb 13th, July 16th.
Burke—March 5th, Aug 6th.
Caldwell—March 19th, Sept 3rd,
Asha—March 26th, May 28th, Aug 26th.
Watauga—April 9th, June 4th, Aug 27th,
Mitchell—April 16th, Sept 10th.
Yancey—April 30th, Sept 24th.
McDowell—May 14th, Oct 8th,

ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Boykin.
FALL—Judge Gilmer.

Catawba—Jan 16th July 16th.
Alexander—Jan 30th, July 30th.
Union—*Feb 13th, †Feb 20th, *Sept 17th, †Sept 24th.
Mecklenburg—†Feb 27th, †Aug 27th,

Paine's Celery Compound

CURES Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness, Stomach and Liver Diseases, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and all affections of the Kidneys.

WEAK NERVES
PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND is a Nerve Tonic which never fails. Containing Celery and Coca, those wonderful nerve stimulants, it speedily cures all nervous disorders.

RHEUMATISM
PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND purifies the blood. It drives out the acid on which rheumatism, and restores the blood-making organs to a healthy condition. It is the true remedy for Rheumatism.

KIDNEY COMPLAINTS
PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND quickly restores the liver and kidneys to perfect health. Its curative power, combined with its nerve tonic, makes it the best remedy for all kidney complaints.

DYSPEPSIA
PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND strengthens the stomach, and quiets the nerves of the digestive organs. This is why it cures even the worst cases of Dyspepsia.

CONSTIPATION
PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND is not a cathartic. It is a laxative, giving easy and natural action to the bowels. Regularly surely follows its use.

Recommended by professional and business men. Send for book.

Price $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO. Prop's
BURLINGTON, VT.

jan 19 1y

SALEM HIGH SCHOOL,

(ESTABLISHED 1874.)

Huntley, Sampson County, N. C.

The next Academic year will open on the

FIRST MONDAY IN AUGUST.

The faculty will consist of FIVE TEACHERS, four besides the Principal.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT in seperate building, two pianos, one down stairs for lessons, the other up stairs for practice.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT will be distinct from remainder of school, in a seperate building (old music room) under the charge of a special teacher.

ART DEPARTMENT—Painting and Drawing will be taught by a teacher specially prepared, in every way fitted, and highly competent for the work.

The other Departments will be conducted as usual.

☞For catalogue or any further information, apply to

MARION BUTLER, Principal.

dec 8 1y

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Are Acknowledged LEADERS in Their Line!

They buy in CAR LOAD Lots, from first hands, for Spot Cash, thereby getting the very lowest rates of freight and every possible discount.

A CAR LOAD RED RUST-PROOF OATS.
A CAR LOAD WESTERN MIXED OATS.
A CAR LOAD SHIP STUFF.
A CAR LOAD **Rock Lime,**

Flour a Specialty.

WE SELL THE FOLLOWING STANDARD BRANDS OF **FERTILIZERS:**

Gibbs & Co's. High-grade Ammoniated Phosphate, Farmers' Friend Guano, Stonewall Guano, Royster's High-grade Acid Phosphate, Long's Prepared Chemicals and Kainit. This is the first year of the Stonewall brand. Try it.

Our Stock of **Farming Implements** Is complete.

Our Light-weight "Boss" Plow is the popular Plow. We have also "No. 4 Boss," "Daisy," "Watt," "No. 2," "Gem," "Stonewall," "Carolina;" all kinds of Castings.

Old Hickory Wagons and Carts.

DAWLOW & COX COTTON PLANTERS.

☞Come or send for prices.

Democratic Convention.

The Democratic County Convention of Cumberland County is hereby called to meet in Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13th, 1888, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Senator from the 16th senatorial district, two candidates for the House of Commons, a Sheriff, Register of Deeds, Coroner, Treasurer and Surveyor. All Democrats will meet at their polling places (hour to be fixed by the Township Executive Committees) on Saturday, September 1st, for the purpose of electing delegates to said County Convention. The Township Executive Committees are allowed the privilege of determining the method of electing the delegates, whether by the usual mass convention or by ballot. The several townships are entitled to the following number of delegates and alternates in said County Convention, the basis being made on the number of Democratic votes cast in the Gubernatorial election of 1884, according to the rules of the Democratic plan of organization: Cedar Creek 11, Carver's Creek 7, Cross Creek 23, Flea Hill 11, Gray's Creek 7, Little River 3, Black River 6, Beaver Dam 4, Rockfish 8, Seventy-first 14, Quwhiffle 5. None but Democrats or those who intend voting the Democratic ticket allowed to vote in said primary elections.

By order of the Executive Committee.
R. S. HUSKE, Chairman.
HENRY L. COOK, Secretary.
Aug. 13, 1888. tm

BATH SPONGES,

LARGE AND OF GOOD QUALITY.

INSECT POWDER,

GENUINE AND UNADULTERATED.

CHOICE TEAS.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

Condition Powders, Cholera Specific, &c., &c.

H. R. HORNE.

Aug. 2, 1888. tf

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being desirous of changing his business, offers for sale the following property:

2500 Acres of Land,

at and near Keyser, N. C., on the R. & A. A. L. R. R., 76 miles south of Raleigh. Forty acres under fence and in a high state of cultivation, on which there are two dwellings and all other necessary outbuildings, Barns, Stables, &c. Also one 30-horse power Steam Saw Mill. 5 Log Wagons, 2 Lumber Trucks and 20 good Mules. The subscriber will take pleasure in showing the above property to any one who may wish to purchase.

J. R. McDUFFIE,
july 26, 1888 3m Keyser, N. C.

Dying Establishment.

I have removed my DYEING ESTABLISHMENT to the house just in the rear of Mr. S. J. Walton's. Parties wishing to see me can do so by entering the gate between Mr. Walton's and the Starr house. My prices for dyeing gentlemens suits are $2.50, ladies dresses from $1.00 to $5.00. All other ladies wear cleaned and dyed to order.

M. E. ROUSE.
Aug. 2, 1888.

LITTLE RIVER ACADEMY,

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.

D. T. WILSON, A. B., (University of North Carolina) Principal.

TERM begins AUGUST 6th, and closes December 21st, 1888.

For further information address the Principal at Little River Academy, N. C.

July 26, 1888. 2m

T. A. KLUTZ,

Architect & Superintendent,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

jan 19 tf

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

I have just opened a Furniture Store

In the McMillan Building,

G. A. Thomson's old headquarters, where have in stock and to arrive

Parlor and Bedroom Suits,

Side-Boards, Bureaus, Washstands,

Fine Hair, Moss, Pine Fiber and other Mattresses, Bed-Springs, Cots, Lounges, Safes, Chairs of all kinds.

I PROPOSE TO KEEP EVERYTHING

kept in a first-class Furniture Store. These goods are bought for cash and to sell. Call and see me and if I can't convince you that

It is to Your Interest to Buy From Me,

I shall not expect to sell you.

W. J. TOLAR,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
May 31, 1888. tf

A. GARRASON,

DEALER IN

Heavy and Fancy Groceries.

FRENCH AND PLAIN CANDIES,

FRUITS and VEGETABLES,

Tobacco and Cigars,

McLEAN'S VINEGAR.

Carolina Roller Mills

FLOUR AND FEED.

Air Ground Bone.

Carefully Selected Animal Bone, air ground, into a perfect powder by Cyclone Mill. The Finest and Best Bone ever made. Invaluable for Flowers, Vines, Fruit Trees and Lawns. A Poultry Food and Corrective for Cattle.

Five pound package for half a dollar.
Ten pound package for one dollar.
Delivered anywhere in North Carolina.
Send orders and money to
COLIN M. HAWKINS & CO.,
july 5 tf Raleigh, N. C.

For Sale.

A lot of old newspapers. Inquire at the OBSERVER OFFICE.

PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE PATENT C. A. GAMBRILL MFG. CO. BALTIMORE. 1866

—THE—

PREMIER FLOUR OF AMERICA.

PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.

ESTABLISHED - - - 1774.

OUR PATENT ROLLER FLOURS

Are Manufactured from the CHOICEST WHEAT OBTAINABLE for which Baltimore as a market stands pre-eminent.

Their superiority for UNIFORMITY, STRENGTH and UNAPPROACHABLE FLAVOR has long been acknowledged.

The Patapsco Superlative Patent

STANDS UNRIVALLED. Of a RICH, CREAMY COLOR, it makes a bread that will SUIT THE MOST FASTIDIOUS.

☞Ask your grocer for

PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE PATENT,
PATAPSCO FAMILY PATENT,
BALDWIN FAMILY,
ROLANDO CHOICE PATENT,
ORANGE GROVE EXTRA,
MAPLETON FAMILY.

C. A. GAMBRILL MANUFACTURING CO., 214 Commerce Street, Baltimore, Md.

Represented by Mr. B. R. TAYLOR, Fayetteville, N. C.

aug 30 tf

BLACK CRAPES.

Courtould's is the best imported goods.

We keep a full line in 4-4 and 6-4 for best Mourning Bonnets, Veils, &c., which we make a *specialty*.

G. G. RIBBONS black and colored, with wide satin edge is the latest.

SATIN, SILK VELVETS, &c.,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

M. E. DYE.

CANE MILL and EVAPORATORS.

We have in stock fifteen (two and three roller)

CANE MILLS.

One Power Mill; Five Patent Self-Skimming Evaporators; Five Cook's and Five Chattanooga Evaporators; Sheet Copper and Galvanized Iron—all sizes for making Evaporators.

Also Patent Furnaces on Rockers and Legs; Skimmers, Funnels, &c.

See our Special Cash Premium for best Syrup (home-made) exhibited at the next Cumberland County Fair.

COOKING STOVES

of all kinds and sizes, together with the Patent Gauze Door Cook Stove; Chimney Flues; Drive Well Pumps; Brass and Iron Steam Fittings; Iron Pipe, all sizes, and cut to any length.

Tin Roofing and Guttering

PROMPTLY DONE.

Call on or address

McMILLAN BROS.,
july 5 tf FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WALTER WATSON

—IS—

HEADQUARTERS

—FOR—

Engine and Saw Mill Supplies,

Rubber Belting,

Leather Belting,

Lacing and

Belt Fastenings

Of all kinds, at

MANUFACTURERS' PRICES

ESTIMATES AND CORRECT MEASUREMENTS

Given for

Machinery and Machinery Supplies.

☞Write for prices.

WALTER WATSON.
oct 13 tf

REMEMBER!

MY MOTTO IS YOU WILL

F. F. F. F. F. F. F. G's

and PROVISIONS of all kinds, such as Sugar, Coffee, Flour, Bacon, Hams, Breakfast-Strips, Corn, Meal, Canned Goods, Pure Butter and Lard, Fruits, Nuts and Whitman's Celebrated Pure Confectioneries.

I have recently returned from the Northern cities, where I made a choice selection of the above goods, and am now prepared to offer to my customers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

the largest and finest stock of goods I have ever had in my house.

R. T. SCANLIN, Ag't,
No. 51 Person St., Fayetteville, N. C.

P. S. Any girl or boy under ten years of age, who will present in writing at my store the definition of the above motto, without reference for information, will be presented with a package of Whitman's Sweet Vanilla Flavored Chocolate.

apl 19 1y R. T. S., Ag't.

House and Lot for Sale.

THE HOUSE AND LOT ON HAYMOUNT, next Mrs. U. C. Monroe, occupied by Miss Mary Weeks, is offered for sale. For terms, &c., apply to

may 31 tf C. W. BROADFOOT.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

Parties desiring to invest in

REAL ESTATE,

or who have property for sale, will find it to their advantage to call on the undersigned. He has now in his possession several valuable pieces of real estate for sale.

Any information wanted will be given by him and terms made easy.

J. M. BROWN,
may 3 6m Real Estate Agent.

W. R. WICKER,

—DEALER IN—

Foreign and Domestic Wines, Liquors and Cigars,

NORTH-EAST MARKET SQUARE.

Orders solicited, promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed.

Aug. 16, 1888. tf

Tablets! Tablets! Tablets!

AN UNUSUALLY LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

TABLETS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, SIZE AND QUALITY, AT ANY PRICE.

Call and see them at

Pemberton's New Bookstore.

Express Steamboat Co.

THE STEAMER D. MURCHISON,

CAPT. J. C. SMITH,

will, on and after April 1st, leave Fayetteville on

Tuesdays and Fridays at 8 o'clock

Returning, will leave Wilmington at

2 P. M. Wednesdays and 12 M. Saturdays.

☞Freight and passenger accommodations first-class.

A. B. WILLIAMS,
Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.
WILLIAMS & MURCHISON,
mar 24-tf Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

To Builders and Others.

Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Plained Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices.

ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS HARDWARE.

Estimates given. Orders solicited from abroad
Address WALTER WATSON,
apl 7-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Is sold by the Druggists Generally. Trade Mark. Big G

Big G has given universal satisfaction in the cure of Gonorrhœa and Gleet. I prescribe it in daily practice and feel safe in recommending it to all sufferers.

A. J. STONER, M.D.,
Decatur, Ill.

PRICE, $1.00.
Sold by Druggists.

may 3 PEMBERTON & PRIOR, Agents.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LADIES!

Do Your Own Dyeing at Home with

Peerless Dyes.

They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c. a package—40 colors. They have no equal for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Packages or for Fastness of Color or non-fading Qualities They do not crook or smut. For sale by

T. W. BROADFOOT & CO.
jan 12 1y

W. J. McDONALD, JR.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Liquors! Wines

—JOBBER IN—

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

No. 4 Green Street.
dec 1 tf

H. McD. ROBINSON

ATTORNEY AT LAW

FAYETTEVILLE N. C

☞Collections a specialty. Prompt attention given to all business.
may 26 1y

E. A. POE,

Manufacturer of BRICK,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞Remember, I make the best Brick made in the State. apl 21 tf

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY R'Y CO.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE NO. 3.

Taking effect 5.15 A. M., Monday, August 13, 1888.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	No. 1. Passenger and Mail.	Freight & Accom'n.
Leave Bennettsville,	6:00 a. m.	1:15 p. m.
Arrive Maxton,	7:05 a. m.	2:10 p. m.
Leave Maxton,	7:15 a. m.	3:25 p. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	9:00 a. m.	7:15 p. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	9:15 a. m.	9:25 a. m.
Arrive Sanford,	11:15 a. m.	1:40 p. m.
Leave Sanford,	11:27 a. m.	2:30 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	2:30 p. m.	7:25 p. m.
Leave Greensboro,	3:00 p. m.	10:15 a. m.
Arrive Mt. Airy,	7:00 p. m.	5.15 p. m.

No. 1—dinner at Greensboro.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	No. 2. Passenger and Mail.	Freight & Accom'n.
Leave Mt. Airy,	5:15 a. m.	10:15 a. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	9:25 a. m.	5:40 p. m.
Leave Greensboro,	10:05 a. m.	7:45 a. m.
Arrive Sanford,	1:35 p. m.	2:00 p. m.
Leave Sanford,	1:55 p. m.	2:30 p. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:00 p. m.	5.50 p. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	4:15 p. m.	6:25 a. m.
Arrive Maxton,	6:15 p. m.	9:50 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	6:25 p. m.	10:15 a. m.
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:30 p. m.	12:15 p. m.

No. 2—breakfast at Germanton.
No. 2—dinner at Sanford.

Factory Branch—Freight and Accommodation.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro.....7:30 a. m.
Arrive Greensboro.....9:00 a. m

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro.....3:30 p. m.
Leave Factory Junction.....4:20 p. m.
Arrive Millboro.....5:15 p. m

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sunday.

Freight and Accomodation Train runs from Fayetteville to Bennettsville and return on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Greensboro to Mt. Airy on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Mt. Airy to Greensboro on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W FRY, General Superintendent.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Dec. 27, 1886.	No. 48, Daily.	No. 40, Daily.
Leave Weldon	2 15 P. M.	5 38 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	3 33 "	.....
Arrive Tarboro	4 50 P. M.	.....
Leave Tarboro	11 30 P. M.	.....
Arrive Wilson	4 05 P. M.	6 58 P. M.
Leave Wilson	4 07 "	.....
Arrive Selma	5 40 "	.....
Arrive Fayetteville	7 45 "	.....
Leave Goldsboro	4 54 "	7 40 "
Leave Warsaw	5 54 "	.....
Leave Burgaw	7 00 "	.....
Arrive Wilmington	7 50 "	9 55 P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 47, Daily.	No. 43, Daily.
Leave Wilmington	8 50 A. M.	8 50 P. M.
Leave Burgaw	9 34 "	9 50 "
Leave Warsaw	10 37 "	10 57 "
Arrive Goldsboro	11 35 "	11 58 "
Leave Fayetteville	8 30 "	.....
Arrive Selma	10 47 "	.....
Arrive Wilson	11 59 "	.....
Leave Wilson	12 25 P. M.	12 51 A. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	12 40 "	.....
Arrive Tarboro	4 50 P. M.	.....
Leave Tarboro	11 30 A. M.	.....
Arrive Weldon	2 35 P. M.	2 70 A. M.

A Freight and Passenger train on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday leaves Smithfield at 6 a. m. and arrives at Fayetteville at 10 a. m. Leaves Fayetteville at 2:40 p. m.; arrives at Smithfield at 6:50 p. m.

Freight and Passenger Train on Monday, Wednesday and Friday leaves Smithfield at 7:15 a. m. and arrives at Wilson at 10:00 a. m. Leaves Wilson at 3:25 p. m. and arrives at Smithfield at 6:30 p. m.

Passenger Train north from Fayetteville connects with R. & D. R. R. at Selma for Raleigh and Greensboro.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 P. M. Returning leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 A. M., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., via Albermarle & Raleigh R. R. Daily except Sunday, 6.00 P. M. Sunday 5.00 P. M., arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 P. M. 6.40 P. M. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C., Daily except Sunday, 8.00 A. M., Sunday 9.50 A. M., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 10.05 A. M., 11.50 A. M.

Train on Midland, N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., Daily except Sunday, 5.30 P. M., arrive Smithfield, N. C., 7.00 P. M. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 7.30 A. M., arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9.00 A. M.

Southbound Train on Wilson & Fayetteville Branch is No. 50. Northbound is No. 51.

Train No. 40 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All Trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't Trans. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't

T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.